HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,251—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
Saturday. 2 P.M.				
13th Aug.	VICTORIA	6322	EGYPT	7912
20th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
27th ,,	CALEDONIA	7358	CHINA	7912
3rd Sep.	BALLAARAT	4890	.....	.....
10th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
17th ,,	VICTORIA	6322	.....	.....
24th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	.....	.....
8th ,,	CALEDONIA	7358	HIMALAYA	6998
15th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
22nd ,,	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
29th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th July, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY,

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	11th Aug. 1904.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	8th Sep. 1904.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	6th Oct. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Gregori, to sail on or about the 19th Aug. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Oct. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
RIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	27th Aug 1904
† NIPPON	D. Mistrorigo	6,317	8th Oct. ,,

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE,

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 480. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5,095	27th Aug. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street; Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on SATURDAY, 13th August, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 16th Aug. at 10 a.m., calling at Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th Aug. at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY, VIA BERBERA AND ADEN.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,400 tons, on or about 10th Aug. (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.)

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about 24th Aug.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 10th Aug.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th August, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1904.
LEVANZO	5,000	F. Viola	15th Sept. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. 1904.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE and HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Aug. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept. 1904.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Oct. 1904.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO, Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

GUARANTEED
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES.
Our "A. 1" & "ELEPHANT" Brands
Challenge Competition.

COUPE & CO.'S STEEL WHEELS
WITH
GUNMETAL and MALLEABLE IRON HUBS.

CARRIAGE SUNDRIES
consisting of
SPRINGS, AXLES, LAMPS, HOODSTOCKS, SHAFTS, HOOD LEATHERS, LEATHER CLOTH, etc., etc.

SADDLERY GOODS.
HARNESSES, SADDLES, BITS, & CURBS, HEAD COLLARS, KNEE CAPS, BOOTS, BUCKLES, REINS, etc., etc.

LARGE STOCK ALWAYS KEPT.
PRICES MODERATE.

Apply to
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & CO.,
67, Meadow Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

CUTLER PALMER & CO.,

THE WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA.

ESTABLISHED AT HOME IN 1815; AT BOMBAY 1842.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

SAMUEL ALLSOPP & SONS' LAGER BEER.

FEUERHEERD'S COMMENDADOR PORT.

U. K. MALT WHISKY as supplied to the House of Lords.

G. H. MUMM'S "Extra Dry" CHAMPAGNE.

JOHN WALKER & SONS'

WORLD RENOWNED KILMARNOCK WHISKIES.

15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM.

The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Anas. 12 & Re. 1-4

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

MADE OF THE

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.

TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

"MUSAFFI" PILLS

OF CASCARA AND MAYAPPLE

according to HUXLEY'S approved formula.

They "WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP"

For BILIOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHES, INDIGESTION, as a Purgative, 2 to 3 Pills on going to bed.

For CONSTIPATION and DYSPEPSIA as a LAXATIVE and DINNER PILL, one for a dose.

100 Pills (sold in Bottles) for 12 Annas, plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,

ABDOOL REHMAN ST., BOMBAY.

UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and ozidize. Rs. 23 and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

P. & O. PASSENGERS

KNOW AND APPRECIATE

CATTO'S WHISKY.

NOW FOR SALE AT LEADING BARS, HOTELS, AND AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA | MONGINI BROS. | W. B. GREEN & Co.
D. C. OOMRIGAR. | J. F. KUTHOKE. | D. D. BARIA.

ALSO

AT ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION, ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.,
Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

THIS Digest contains all the criminal cases decided by the four High Courts and the unchartered High Courts in the Punjab, Oudh, Central Provinces, and Burma, reported in the four series of the Indian Law Reports, Bengal Law Reports, Madras H. C. Reports, Bombay H. C. Reports, N. W. P. High Court Reports, Calcutta Law Reports, Indian Jurist, Weekly Reporter, Haye's Reports, Hyde's Reports Marshall's Reports, Corrytons Reports, Agra H. C. Reports, Moore's Indian Appeals, Criminal Rulings of the Bombay High Court, Calcutta Weekly Notes, Bombay Law Reporter, Jay Govind Shome's Reports, Bourke's Reports, Burma Select Judgments, Punjab Records, Central Provinces Reports, and Oudh Select cases, together with important cases from 1862 to 1899 decided by the SUDDER FOUZDAREE ADAWLUT and NIZAMUT ADAWLUT. It contains rulings from more than 300 volumes, while the greatest existing digest contains rulings from about 150 volumes only. It contains a complete index of all cases followed, overruled, or otherwise judicially noticed in these reports.

PRICE Rs. 17, By Post As. 6 extra.

Apply "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE HENRY DALLAS'
MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10TH,
THE GEISHA.

Doors Open at 8-30 P.M.
Performance to commence 9-15 P.M.

PRICES—Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.
PLAN at SOUNDY & Co.

TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO EX S. S. "TIENTSIN" AND S. S. "BANCA."

NOTICE is hereby given that a quantity of DAMAGED CARGO Ex "TIENTSIN", with Marks more or less obliterated is lying at Powder Bunder, Mazagon, awaiting identification and removal. Unless claimed by NOON on WEDNESDAY, 17th instant, the goods will be disposed of by PUBLIC AUCTION.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Company, Fort.

Bombay, 1st August, 1904.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL, arrived per HANSA LINE S.S. "AXENFELS," No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.

Dated 10th August, 1904.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. LALLUBHOY PRAGJI, is NOT NOW and NEVER WAS a PARTNER in the Firm of Messrs. NARAYENDAS SUNDARJI and Co., and that he is NOT RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS or LIABILITIES of the said Firm.

N. M. CAMA,
Attorney for
Mr. LALLUBHAI PRAGJI.

15th, Oak Lane, Fort, Bombay, 8th August, 1904.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned at his office, in Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co.'s Building, Hornby Road, up to 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of August, 1901, for the ERECTION and CONSTRUCTION of a PROPOSED NEW BUILDING to be built on Plot No. 68, Hornby Road Estate. All information in connection with the drawings, &c., may be obtained on application to the Architect, Charles F. Stevens, Second Floor, King's Building, Hornby Road, on or after TUESDAY, the 2nd August. The owners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

C. E. COPPLESTONE,
for R. LAIDLAW.

Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co.'s Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, August 1904.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, 24th August, at 6 P.M.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS,
Hon. Secretary.

July 23rd, 1904.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 26th day of September, 1901, for the SUPPLY of CAST IRON PIPES and SPECIAL CASTINGS, &c.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Dy. Executive Engineer, Water Works, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment, to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M.I. MECH. E, &c.
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 9th August, 1904.

NOTICE.

AN INDUSTRIAL and AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION will be held in BOMBAY, in DECEMBER 1904, in connection with the 20th Sessions of the Indian National Congress. Intending Exhibitors are requested to apply for particulars to the Undersigned.

VITHALDAS DAMODHER THACKERSEY,
Chairman,
Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Committee.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1904.

SIXTY YEARS.

Rs. 36,50,000.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act I of 1893, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 36 and-a-half Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st January and 1st July.

2 per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application,
and the balance on or before Monday, 31st October, 1901.

Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed), if no allotment is made and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (gun fire) on TUESDAY, 30th August, 1904, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust at whose Office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause II of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f) of the Indian Trust's Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further orders. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burma.

By Order of the Trustees.

H. E. HART,
Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1904.

RECTOR'S WIFE, experienced with little CHILDREN, wishes the entire CHARGE of TWO or THREE LITTLE GIRLS, from 3 to 7 years old, whose Parents are in India or abroad. Rectory most healthily situated in the midst of lovely scenery. Unexceptionable references given and required.

Mrs. SOMERSET, Rectory, Crickhowel, S. Wales.

Full particulars with photograph of House at "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold. Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken
Rules of Business on appication.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES—(Cash only) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps. Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 13 to Rs. 95 each.—MARKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.—For Impure and Vitiated Blood, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, old Sores, unsightly Eruptions. Our Preparation will be found invaluable. Per bot. Re. 1-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

ELECTRIC APPLIANCES.—Continuous and alternating Current Plant for lighting and power distribution. Electric Cables, Fans, Arc Lamps, Fittings, Telephone and Telegraph Appliances supplied of the highest quality at MODERATE PRICES—C. JOST & Co, Electrical Engineers, Sirdar's Palace, Bombay, Established 1882.

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1234 A." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

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SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT COWASJEE PATEL STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Framji Hormusji Setna, and Manockji Framji Hormusji Setna, the executors of the last will and testament of the late Mr. Dossabhoy Darashaw Setna, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant at 4-30 p. m. sell by Public Auction at the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land partly Fazendari and partly of the Quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate at Cowasji Patell Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 91 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 508, New No. 5230, old Survey No. 344 and New Survey No. 9078 and partly bearing Fazendar's No. and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the sweepers passage belonging to this property and the Manockji Seth's Wadi, on or towards the West by the said Cowasji Patel Street, on or towards the North by the property of Edalji Nusserwanji Sethna and on or towards the South by the property of the Parsi Panchayet which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1469 and Street No. 109 and are in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned or Messrs. Pestanjee Rustim and Kola, 79 Meadows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED CARDAMOMS.

On FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Prince's Dock, Shephard and Co. F. Shed, on account of the underwriters.

Ex. S. S 'Tientsin'

G. B. D.—15 bags damaged cardamoms.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 8 Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, drawing room suites, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyras, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich carpets, etc. etc, the property of Major C TRITTON.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 10th August, 1901.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHOTACHIWADY, GIRGAUM.

Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 16th August, 1904, at 4-30 p.m., at the premises, the following landed property by order of the Administrators of the late J. F. Vaz—

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground, situate, lying, and being at Khotachiwady, Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon admeasuring about 223 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 204, new No. 1824, old survey Nos. 515-516, and new survey No. 7770, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward D, No. 1073, Street No. 20, Girgaum Cart, Khotachiwady, and bounded on the north by the property of the late Baboo Hirajee, on the south by the passage of the Cart, on the east by the house of the late Mr. J. M. Dhimas, and on the west by the house of the late J. F. Vaz.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,

Bombay, 10th August, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Clare Road, Byculla, opposite the House of Correction, and next to Dr. Maina Hospital, the valuable and handsom black wood and teak wood household furniture drawing room suit of sofas and chairs lined, plush, cabinets, dinning table, chairs, sideboard, marble top table, bedsteads, almiras, dressing and wash hand tables, glass-ware, crockery, plated ware, sweet toned cottage piano, by Cressait and Rastise, Singer's hand sewing machine, nearly new, large sized fretwork partition screen, (in two parts), table ornaments, pictures, lamps, etc, the property of W. WATKINS, Esq.

The property is on view.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Alexandra House, near the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel, Mereweather Road, Apollo Bander, the valuable and handsome black wood and teak wood household furniture by John Roberts, Wimbridge and others, plate ware, crockery and glass ware, cottage piano, Gent's Beeston Humber first grade bicycle, lady's first grade Singer's bicycle, Jail-made Cane chairs, table ornaments, dhurries, carpets, windproof lamps, etc., the property of ALFRED MULLE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 8 days before the sale,

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

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R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.

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WM. LLEWELLYN,
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For further particulars and Rules, apply to the Head Office or Branches.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1904.

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CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... " 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... " 5,00,000

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" R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

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	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

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Calcutta, 20th July, 1904.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
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Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

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RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper).Rs. 19,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

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GEORGE MILLER,
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Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND " 9,320,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS..... " 400,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

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HOW TO TELL.

CUT THIS OUT, AND KEEP IT.

DOES every cold affect your back, and cause feeling of chilliness, followed by disturbance of the kidney action? Does the use of spirits or beer or tea excite the kidneys? Are you easily worried and annoyed over trifles? Are the feet and hands cold? Circulation bad? Do the feet and legs swell? Is there a puffiness under the eyes? Do you have rheumatism, poor eyesight, headaches and backaches? Is there gravel, or any unnatural action of the kidneys? Too much or too little urine? Milky or cloudy urine?

If you have any of the above symptoms, your kidneys are either clogged or diseased, and these symptoms are warnings of more serious trouble to follow—Bright's disease, Dropsy, or Diabetes.

Whatever you do, whatever you THINK your disease is, look well to your kidneys at the first sign of anything wrong. Give them just the aid they require, in Doan's backache kidney pills, the great Quaker kidney medicine, and see how well and fit you feel after even a few doses. Their effect is marvellous and lasting.

Doan's backache kidney pills are a certain cure for all forms of kidney trouble. They instantly relieve the congested, overworked kidneys, and gradually bring them back to health. Their whole action is on the kidneys and bladder—not on the bowels—and by doing one thing they do that one thing well.

For 72 years Doan's backache kidney pills have been in use, and they are the first medicine in the world for kidney and bladder troubles. You may try this great kidney medicine free, by writing to FOSTER-McCLELLAN Co., 8, Wells-street, Oxford-street, London, W. England, for a free sample box, and mentioning this paper. You can buy the medicine from all Chemists.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

SECURITIES—			
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 7-16	=	+ 3-8
3 do. Rentes	97 3-4	=	unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£104 1-2	=	do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£66 3-16	=	+ 1-16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	26 13-16	=	— 1-8
2 months hence	26 5-8	=	— 1-8
Spot in New York	58 1-4	=	— 1-4
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·25 1-2	=	unchanged
Berlin	20·47	=	do
New York Demand	4·88 1-4	=	+ 1-8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3	per cent =	unchanged
2 months' sight Bank Bills	3	per cent =	do
6 " " "	3 1-4	per cent =	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4	per cent =	do
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8	per cent =	— 1-8
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 7-8	per cent =	unchanged
7 day market loans	2 7-8	per cent =	do
RUBBER—			
Para Rubber 5 0 1-2 sellers.			
WHEAT—			
Club No 1 30 3-4 J.-A. sellers			
White Delhi 30 1-2 A.-S. buyers			quiet but
White Karachi 28 2-4 A.-S., sellers			steady
Red Karachi 28 1-2 A.-S., buyers			
RAPESEED—			
Yellow—Guzerat 35 1-4 A.-S., sellers			
Yellow Cawnpore 34 3-4 S.-O. done			firm
Brown 32 1-2 S.-O., sellers			
COTTON—			
Coffee in New York, 7 3-4.			
Wheat afloat for U. K. 3,090,000.			

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed firmer. Surats quiet, Manchester steady. Total sales 6,000. Spot 5·94—4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 7-16 unchgd. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 6,000. Arrivals closed firm.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·29	5·40	5·30
+2	+5	+6
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·28	5·22	5·22
+5	+5	+5
Feb.-Mch.		Mch-Apl.
5·22		5·22
+5		+5

Receipts at U. S. Ports	1,000
Do. last year	400
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. do Continent	3,000

In New York—

Spot	10·65 + 20
Futures, month of December	9·77 + 19
Do. do. March	9·85 + 20

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 3-8 unchanged
Futures, month of Sept	9·35 + 17
Do. do. Dec.	9·62 + 19
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 8th August, 1904 :—

Cotton	2,312 bales.
Wheat	38,783 cwts.
Linseed	11,101 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	6,139 "
Gingellyseed	243 "
Poppyseed	2,304 "
Groundnuts	144 "
Castorseed	8,032 "
Rice	8,525 "
Myrabollams	14 "
Cottonseed	1,5.1 "
Mowraseed	4,751 "
Gram	1,466 "
Jowar	7,827 "
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Coin	Rs. 1,50,000
Ex s. s China from Alexandria.	
Gold Coin	14,220
Ex s. s. Victoria from Marseilles.	

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, AUGUST 9.

Exchange—Tone quiet

Bank T.T.	1s-3 31-32d.		
Bank Demand	1s-4d.		
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight	D. A.	1s. 4 3-16d.	
Do 6 do	do	1s. 4 5-16d	
French Francs 3 do	do	170 1-4	
Marks 3 do	do	138 1-4	
Hongkong 30 Days'	Sight	136	
Shanghai 30 do	do	190	
Japan 30 do	do	149	

Government Paper—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	99-7
1st Settlement	99-3

Money Market, Tone easy.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England	since 21st April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do 16th June	3	do
Bank of Bengal	do 23rd June	3	do
Bank of Madras	do 6th July	4	do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone	quiet.	Rs.	a.	p.				
Ready			6	1	6	to	6	2 0
Rapeseed.—Tone	Firm.							
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.			5	5	0	to	5	6 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.			5	12	0	to	5	13 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready			5	13	0	to	5	14 0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.								
Ready			6	1	0	to	6	2 0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.								
Ready			24	0				

WHEAT.—Tone. Firm.

Soft Red Ahmedabad..... Rs. 28 1-2 to 29 0
Club, No. 1 ..... Rs. 29 0 to 29 1-2

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM

Tone..... steady.
Estimated sales .....bales 6,000
Imports ..... do 1,000

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov
5·62	5·43	5·33
+3	+3	+3
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·31	5·28	5·27
+3	+5	+5
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	
5·27	5·27	
+5	+5	

COTTON.—There is no change to report in this market for ready cotton. The Sutta market is easier with renewed good advices to hand regarding rain in the growing districts.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	firmer
Futures	quiet
Good Bhowanuggar	steady
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1-2 per cent Consols	88 7-16
3 per cent Rentes	97 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 1-2
3 1-4 per cent Rupee Papers	66 3-16
Bar Silver	25 13-16

MESSRS. JOHN HADDON AND CO.'S GENERAL PRODUCE LETTER.

LONDON, JULY 22.

Annatto Seed.—Supplies have continued to sell well. 4 1-2d has been paid for good bright seed, Further shipments should sell well.

Beeswax.—A good steady trade has been done in Calcutta bleached (white), fair to good is worth £3 17-6 to £7 5 and unbleached (yellow) ordinary to good mixed colours £5 15 to £6 10 per cwt.

Bristles.—There is very little change to report, the market remaining firm but dull. At the last Auction the sales consisted of good quality whites 5 3-4 to 6 1-4" at 12-3 to 12-4, 5 1-4 to 5 3-4 at 11-6, 4 3-4 to 5 1-4" at 9-11 to 10-2, 4 1-2 to 4 3-4" at 9-2 to 9-8, 3 3-4 to 4 1-4" at 8-7 to 7-3, 3 1-4 to 3 3-4 at 6-1 to 6-4, 3 to 3 1-4" at 4 9 1-2 to 4 10 1-2, 2 1-4" to 3" solid 3 10 1-2 to 4 0 1-2, and shorts at 1-10 to 3-1, good black 4 3-4 to 5 1-4" 5-7, 4" to 4 1-4" 5-1, 3 3-4" to 4 1-4" 4 4 1-2 to 4 10, 3 1-4 to 3 3-4" to 4-1 4, 3" solid 3-7 to 3-8, and shorts at 1-3. Rather poor quality and flaggy 5 1-2" and up at 6-8, 4 1 2 to 5 1-4" 5-3 to 5 4 1-2, 4 1-4 to 4 3-4" 4 7 3 1-2" to 4 1-4 at 4 3 1-2, 3"to 3 1-4" 3 1 1-2, to 3-4, and under 3" solid at 2-3

Fair mixed coarse 4 3-4" to 5 1-4" 5 2 1-2 to 5 5 1-2 4 1-4 to 4 3-4" at 4-8 to 4 10 1-2 3 3 4 to 4 1 4" 4-4 to 4 4 1-2, 3 3-4" to 3 1-4" 3 10 1-2 to 3 11 1-2, and 3" to 3 1-4 solid 3-3 to 3-11 per lb.

Cinchona Bark.—There is no change to note, The next sales take place on the 9th of August, At the last Auctions the average unit was 1 1-4d. The shipments at Java during the first half of the year were 773,000 Amsterdam lbs against 610,000 Amsterdam lbs last year, and 700,000 Amsterdam lbs in 1902.

Coffee.—The market this week has been quiet, The usual feeling exists at this, the holiday season of the year. The trade requirements are very small consequently public sales are dragging. Quality also offering is very poor consisting of old faded lots and the tail end of crop prices generally are about steady. We quote East India fine 90 to 115 bold to good 82 to 86, medium to good medium 50 to 80, small 35 to 45 per cwt.

Copra.—The market is quiet and easier, There are sellers of Malabar at £18 10.

Ginger.—The smaller supply of Cochin and Calicut offered this week met with a very quiet market, 147 bags 253 baskets and 86 cases were offered, only 97 bags and three cases sold. Medium native cut at 35 unassorted brown Calicut at 19 6 and washed rough Cochin at 19 to 18 6 per cwt,

Hides.—Indian, Neither Bengal nor Bombay were offered in recent sales while Karachi were limited above the market. Of 1026 Rangoon ox and cow 26 sold. Dry salted second selection averaging 12 1-2 lbs at 5 1-2d c. f. Karechi ox and cow were withdrawn. Tanned. The supply consisted mainly of remnants from previous sales, and included a large proportion of Madras calf. The fresh goods attracted most attention, the better tannages sold at 1-4d to 1-2d advance, In many instances high limits prevented business. Common to fair quality show little change. Bombay sold freely and at improved rates. Of 86,253 Madras offered, 31,833 sold. Light 13 3 4 to 15 1-2. Small 14d to 15d, heavy 11 1-4 to 13d third heavy 10d to 10 1-2d extra heavy 10 1-2d, to 11 1-4d, third extra heavy 9d, third light 12d, to 13 1-4d, third small 12 3-4d, to 14d, fourths 10d, to 10 1-2d, cow calf 14 1-2d, to 20d, third cow calf 11 1-4d, to 13 1-2d, buffalo light 10 1-2, small 9 3-4d, to 10 1-2d, heavy 8d, to 8 1-2d, third 7 1-2d, calf 9 1-4d, to 11d, third calf 8 1-2d, Ordinary to fair tannage light 12 3-4d, heavy 10d, to 10 1-2d, extra heavy 9d, to 9 1-4d, third extra heavy 7 1-2d, third light 12d, thirds small 11 3-4d, fourths 9d, to 9 3-4d, calf 13 3-4d, to 16d. 3rd cow calf 11d, to 12 1-2d, buffalo small 9d, heavy 8d, to 8 1-4d, third 7d to 7 1-4d, calf 8 1-2d, to 9 1-2d, third calf 7 1-2d.—Bombay—Of 6971 offered 5505 sold, Good medium firsts heavy 15½, second heavy 13½, first extra heavy 13 1-2d, seconds extra heavy 12d, cow calf 17d, third cow calf 13d, fair tannage light 12 1-2d, small 13 1-4d, heavy 12 1-4d, third heavy 9d, extra heavy 11 1-2d, third extra heavy 9 1-2d, thirds 12d, thirds small 11d, fourths 10d,

Indigo.—The market continues very quiet. The next public sales are down for the 10th of October. On the spot we quote Bengal shipping middling to good violet at 3-3 to 3-7, small middling to good 2-9 to 3-2, ordinary to middling 2-3 to 2-9. Oudes middling to fine 1-10 to 2-4, middling to good Kurpah 1 8 to 2-0, low to ordinary 1-2 to 1-6, middling to good Madras 1-4 to 1-9 per lb,

India Rubber.—The market this week has continued very firm, Fine Hard Para on the spot is worth 4-11, We quote to-day Assam good to fine 2-3 to 4 1 common to foul and mixed 1-3 to 2-0, Rangoon fair to good clean 2-0 to 3-6 1-2, per lb. 18 packages of Ceylon rubber were offered and sold to-day. Fine rather dark biscuits sold up to 5 3 3-4, per lb. black biscuits at 5-0, inferior opaque biscuits at 4-8, with good scrap at 4 7 1-4, to 4 9 1-4.

Jute—A firm tone has prevailed during the week and the advance of 2 0 per ton asked has retarded business, We quote sellers of Native first marks August steamer at 13-0, 17-3, September at 13-0, 7-3 and October December at 12, 10. The crop reports are conflicting, but the result will fully be up to last year, probably more. On the other hand consumers have no stock. The tendency, therefore, is towards a good steady business.

Kapoc—A satisfactory business continues to be put through for both arrival and spot conditions. Fair to good machine-cleaned Calcutta we quote at 4d to 4 3-4d, and ordinary to common fair 3d, to 3 3-4d.

Lemon Grass Oil—Market steady. Good flavour and colour we quote at 8 1-4d, on the spot. Business has been done at 8 1-4d, c. i, f,

Osprey Feathers.—Next sales take place on the 29th of July. Short selected We quote 8d to 1 10-per oz, part selected 52 to 80 long and medium 22 to 45-6, red 1-11 to 3 per oz,

Pepper.—The market is very dull and prices have been in buyers' favour closing firmer. In the last sales, 537 bags of Black Singapore were offered and bought in, Grey to bard fair at 4 7-8d to 5d, 324 bags fair to good black wynaad were taken out at 5d to 5 1-8d, 13 bags of Black Ceylon offered and bought in, good bold at 5 1-2d, 14 bags Lampong offered and sold without reserve at 4 1-4d for dull, The offerings of white pepper consisted of 100 bags of Singapore which were bought in at 7 1-2d for fair; 32 bags white Penang sold without reserve at lower rates, fair white limed at 6 1-4 to 6 3-8d per lb.

Seeds.—Cotton Seed. The market continues dull, London spot sold at £5-4-6, July £5 5 sellers and August £5-6 3,

Linseed.—The market opened firm but towards the close showed weakness. London Calcutta spot quoted 34-9, June July 34-9, July August 35, August September sold at 35-6, 35-3 and 35 accepted, closing buyers and sellers at 34-9, September October quoted 35-3, Continent Calcutta June-July 35, July-August 35, August, September 35-3, Bombay July-August 30-6, August September 37, September October 37-6,

Poppy Seed.—Market firm and dearer, Bombay, Calcutta July-August 34, August-September 34 and September-October 34,

Rape Seed.—Firm and dearer with a fair business doing, Brown Calcutta August-September 30 9 C-T, 31 3 N-T, Brown Cawnpore August-September 31 1 1-2 C-T Antwerp, bold Brown Cawnpore August-September Sold at 32 N-T Antwerp, yellow Guzerat August-September 34 9, yellow Cawnpore July-August 33 7 1-2 Antwerp August-September at 34 3, Continent Ferozepore August-September at 31 3 O-T Continent, 32 quoted N-T,

Senna.—In yesterday's sales 21 9 bales were offered and mostly sold at firm prices, Ordinary to medium at 2 3-4 per lb and pods at 3 1-4 to 3 1-2 per lb

Shellac.—The market for both spot and arrival has been quiet, Calcutta cable to-day comes at 103 rupees for T-N Orange, Sellers are reserved, T-N July delivery have been sold at 209 to 208, On the spot the enquiry has been chiefly for the better class which is scarce, Ordinary to fine genuine has been sold at 202 to 210 per cwt,

Tea Indian—The sales this week were again small-consisting of 6,800 pkgs of which 4,300 were new season's, About 1,400 pkgs from S. India were included in the catalogue, Prices about steady, Darjeelings meeting with the best reception, Ceylon sales were a little heavier consisting of 22,2 0 pkgs, The market ruled steady, Some lots were sold cheaply but those who held out for price generally obtained it privately, For medium to good sorts, particularly broken pekoes, there was better competition, and firm to dearer prices were paid for tea showing flavour or tip,

Wheat—Owing to unfavourable reports as to the various crops, the market has been very firm and a good business done for red Calcutta July August, sold at 28-0, No. 2, Club Calcutta afloat 28-3, and July August 29,

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Poona, August 5.

With the approval of H E the C-in-C in India the Lieut-Genl Comdg the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment :—104th Wellesley's Rifles—Lieut H G F Christie 62nd Battery Royal Field Artillery a candidate for the Indian Army to be a double Co Officer dated 2nd July.

The Lieut Genl Comdg the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments :—119th Infantry (The Mcoltan Regt —Major H E Lowis 3rd double Co Comdr to be 2nd double Co Comdr Capt P F Pocock 4th double Co Comdr to be 3rd double Co Comdr and Capt T G Adamson double Co Officer to be 4th double Co Comdr vice Lieut Col Aitken appointed Comdt.

Under instructions from the War Office, Capt Lord G S Murray Aide-de-Camp to the Lieut Genl Comdg the Forces Bombay has been appointed Adjt of the Battalion The Royal Highlanders from 5th Sept next, he is directed to proceed to England to take up the appointment.

Lieut A S Noake Supply and Transport Officer is appointed to act as Dist Transport Officer and Commandant XIII Mule Corps Poona Dist with effect from 2nd July vice Lieut A R B Shuttleworth proceeded to Sikkim Thibet Mission in charge of a special Corps.

The undermentioned Officers have passed the tests for final retention in the Indian Army—Lieut O T Maelt Lockie 104th Wellesley's Rifles; Lieut J C S Rendall 104th Wellesley's Rifles; 2nd Lieut F H James 104th Wellesley's Rifles and 2nd Lieut G N Ford 40th Mahratta Light Infantry.

The undermentioned Officers have passed in Q I of the examination as to Tactical Fitness for Command—Major W H Cummings No 76 Co Royal Garrison Artillery Major W G Hatherel 122nd Rajputana Infantry and Major J A Mennie 127th Baluch Light Infantry.

Lieut A D Bell 4th Hussars is permitted to withdraw from the Garrison Class commencing at Poona on the 9th Aug.

The undermentioned officer has qualified as stated— Russian—Qualified to be Interpreter—Lieut H P M Lord 123rd Outram's Rifles.

The undermentioned Officer has passed in the language and test specified—2nd Lieut Roe C D Royal Irish Regt attached 2nd Battalion The Royal Scots Lower Standard Urdu Kamptee 4th July.

MR. BRYAN has published his plans for the reformation of the Democratic party. He says that the election of Judge Parker as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency is a good beginning. Mr. Bryan gives a list of new beliefs which he will endeavour to graft upon the party programme. It includes Government ownership of railroads, Government control of telegraphs, the abolition of private monopoly, the election of Federal judges by the people, and an income tax.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strickly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SCOTT—July 29, at Debra Dun, the wife of J D Scott, of a daughter, both well.

VIBART—August 2, at Bangalore, the wife of George Vibart of a daughter.

WILLMORE—July 31, at Bulandshahr, to Captain and Mrs Willmore, Indian Medical Service, a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 39m., Sun sets, 6h. 31m. High water, 10-26m., 10-12a. Low water, 3-31m., 4-20a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Meeting of Union Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Medows Street, 3 p. m.
Gymkhana Mounted Sports,
Football, Cooperage.
Novelty Theatre, the Henry Dallas Company.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of July 1,540; daily average 50; total of new admissions 810: number of children vaccinated 82.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The adjourned meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day at 5-30 p.m. Business :— Further consideration of the question of a Public Library referred to in the circular dated 11th July 1904 from the Secretary to the Committee appointed to make inquiries as to the necessity and the nature and scope of a Public Museum and Library for the Bombay Presidency, inquiring in what manner the Society will be able to co-operate with the scheme.

ROBBING HIS MASTER.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bhagwan Fakira, a boy in the employ of Mr. Ernest Guppy of the R. I. M. S. Minto, was charged with theft as a servant in respect of a currency note for Rs 10 and two whisky bottles. It appeared that on Monday morning the complainant opened his box for money and missed the note. He asked the accused if he had taken it, but the latter denied all knowledge of it. The complainant, however, suspected him and sent for the police, When the police came the accused offered to give a ten rupee note. Eventually his box was searched by the police and they recovered the whisky bottles which the complainant identified as his. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY LEPERS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, fourteen lepers were charged with begging in the public streets. Inspector Jones said the leper nuisance had very much increased in Bombay, and the police received many complaints aginst them from the public. The Commissioner of Police approached the Municipal authorities for the housing of these unfortunate persons, but the Municipality could not accomodate them. Under those circumstances the only course open to the police was to get the lepers convicted or deport them from Bombay. Mr. Jones added that the prisoners were kept down in the Court compound as it was not advisable to bring the infected people in the Court, as also it would be too painful for the poor creatures, to come up the stairs of the building. His Worship at the time of rising for tiffin went down to the courtyard where the lepers were kept and heard the case. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and were sentenced to a day's imprisonment each.

"DADAGHRI" IN COLABA.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walton charged Bala Anaji, a Hindu, with insulting the modesty of Shirinbai Gustad, an Irani woman, Mr. Desai, pleader, appeared for the accused. It appeared from the evidence that the complainant and the accused reside in Nooroji Street, Colaba. The accused was known as a "Dada" in the locality and every one was afraid to complain against him. He was in the habit of extorting money from the people residing in the street for liquor, About three weeks ago he had a row with the complainant. He asked from her two annas for liquor, and on being refused abused her. The accused then went straight up the stairs of the house in which the complainant lived and managed to get a two-anna piece from the tenants on the second floor. With the money he purchased some liquor from a shop in the street, and returned drunk to the complainant. He created a disturbance near the house of the complainant abusing her and making indecent gestures in order to insult her modesty. The complainant stated during the course of her evidence that had her husband been present at the time, he would have killed the accused. After this the complainant and other residents in the locality made a petition to the Commissioner of Police about the accused's conduct and hence the proceedings. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate convicted him of the offence under section 509 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment, His Worship also bound over the prisoner in a sum of Rs. 75 to keep the peace for a period of one year.

BLINDNESS LEADING TO SUICIDE.—At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, yesterday, Mr. J. M. Payne, Acting Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Mary Ruth Goodall, aged forty-four, wife of Eardley Theodore Goodall, assistant Sanitary Inspector in the Bombay Municipality, who committed suicide by taking hydrate of chloral whilst labouring under temporary insanity at her residence at Dhobie Talao. The evidence showed that the deceased's mind had been unhinged since some years past in consequence of her blindness, She used to walk about in a state of blindness and threatened to do all sorts of rash acts. She had been under the treatment of Dr. Herbert, Dr. Boyd and others for her blindness. The inflammation of the eyes which followed an operation and consequent pain in them seemed to have deranged her mind and she frequently threatened to take her life. Some years ago she attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat and was kept at the J. J. Hospital for treatment. Under medical advice she was kept in the Colaba Lunatic Asylum for twenty-five days last year. At intervals she was in her right mind when she used to practise as a midwife. The derangement of her mind was said to be due to the poisonous medicine put in her eyes to cure them. About a quarter past 7 o'clock on Monday night, Goodall found his wife in a drowsy state. He tried to wake her up but she gave no reply. He went and called Sail, his next door neighbour, who gave the deceased an emetic which did not operate properly. Dr. Setna was sent for and under his advice she was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she died two hours after admission, the cause of death being chloral poisoning. A bottle containing hydrate of chloral was found in a box near the cot in the deceased's room. She kept it in the house to use it in her practice as a midwife. The Jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide by taking hydrate of chloral whilst temporarily insane.

A DEAF AND DUMB CRIMINAL.

Mr. Edaljee Byramshah, first class Magistrate Broach city, on the 15th July last, convicted Mahomed Abde Rehman of an offence of theft in a building. Mr. J. A. G. Wales, District Magistrate of Broach, forwarded, for the orders of the High Court, the proceedings of Mr. Edaljee, stating that the accused, who is deaf and dumb, could only be communicated with by signs. The reference from Mr Wales was considered at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston. Their lordships directed that the Magistrate should take evidence as to the antecedents of the accused and his ordinary mode of life, and the manner in which he has been accustomed to communicate with acquaintances, if any, and in the ordinary affairs of life. The evidence to be certified to the High Court as soon as possible.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LORD CURZON'S UTTERANCES IN ENGLAND.

THE "Gujarati" is not pleased with Lord Curzon's utterances in England, and remarks: Lord Curzon's utterances in England are not likely to rehabilitate the confidence in him which his general policy has more than impaired. His vindication of the Tibetan expedition will carry conviction to no dispassionate mind and one almost feels that Lord Curzon's protest against India being drawn into the vortex of party politics is only a strategic move for drawing the attention of the British public from the events that are taking place in Tibet and from the criticism which his measures and policy have called forth both in India and England. When Lord Curzon insists on continuity of policy does he mean that Lord Lytton's heartless blunders should have been repeated by his successors and his own 'peaceful mission' should be revived in some other shape by future Viceroys? Lord Curzon is great admirer of the performances of the British Government in India as he is of his own, but no amount of brilliant rhetoric will convert to his view those who are vitally affected by the present irresponsible system of administration.

THE WAYS OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The "Rast Goftar" speaks thus of the IndianNational Congress: As stated about a hundred times in these columns, our crusade is not against the Congress, which is an essential political body in a country like India, but against some of its men and their methods, which have brought it to its present most unenviable plight. The "Rast Goftar" was the only Indian paper throughout the length and breadth of the country to warn these men against adopting the most objectionable methods for remedying the grievances of the public, but instead of receiving our remarks in the most friendly spirit in which they were given fulminations and invectives of the worst type were hurled against us, nay, we were anathomised and cursed and even threatened with violence if we presisted in pursuing a policy, which we honestly thought at the time, and which we still think, is purely in the interest of the country, which has been for various reasons labouring under disadvantages such as no other country in the world does. But what has been the irony of fate? The self-same thoughts and words and expressions which were used by us at the time, and for which we were taken to task particularly by the Poona and Bengal press, are now made use of by that very press, and their language is in many places even more emphatic.

THE MARRIAGE LAW IN BARODA STATE,

Regarding the Act for the Prevention of Infant Marriages in the Baroda State, the "Indian Spectator," observes:—His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda has passed the Bill for the Prevention of Infant Marriages published last year for suggestions and criticisms. The age below which a marriage cannot be performed without State sanction is fixed at 12 years for girls and 16 for boys. In the case of communities which prohibit the marriage of a girl after maturity, the lowering of the age-limit from 14, as originally proposed, to 12 years, was inevitable, as was pointed out in this journal, because otherwise the courts would have had to enter upon an undesirable kind of investigation in the case of every girl. The lowering of the age-limit generally for boys as well as for girls is evidently a concession to public opinion, which has been inspired by the commendable motive of making the law as acceptable as it could be made consistently with its object. The proposal to sanction a marriage on the ground that its postponement may expose the girl to excommunication has been dropped. Such risk is seldon run before the age of 12. In the few exceptions instances, a sanction will probably be granted on the plea of unavoidable difficulty, for which the Act provides. Except in the case of communities in which simultaneous marriages take place periodically, the minimum limit for sanction is fixed at 9 years for girls. Whatever the general law of Criminal Procedure in Baroda may be—and the tendency at the present day is to make criminal law territorial, rather than personal—the new special Act distinctly contemplates the prohibition of early marriages in Baroda Raj only, The probability, therefore, is that Baroda subjects who come into British territory and perform the prohibited marriage will not be punished. This minimises the utility of the Act, Yet, as an educative measure its value will be considerable and we sincerely congratulate the Maharaja upon it.

"BURIED ALIVE IN BUTTERED MARBLE."

As to a prospect of this country having a marble statue of Lord Ripon, the "Indian Spectator," says: There is a fair prospect now of India honouring herself with a statue of her most popular Viceroy. Calcutta seems to have set apart Rs. 15,000 for the purpose from certain public funds, to which Madras adds Rs. 5,000. Bombay, who has already spent nearly a lakh of rupees in keeping alive Lord Ripon's memory in her midst, will gladly contribute towards this new movement, and so will the remaining provinces. The memorial may thus be taken as settled; and we are glad of this. Not that there is any pressing need for an outward expression of gratitude in the case of a statesman who has left a deep impress on the hearts of the nation of the English sense of justice and fairplay. But since so many Viceroys and minor rulers, wise and otherwise, have been buried alive in buttered marble or bronze, we might as well fill the one glaring ommission in order to show that we are beginning to understand the rudiments of political life in relation to men as well as things. So let us make up for lost time.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.

The "Indian Spectator" remarks in favour of the new High Court judge: But for the supersession of some excellent men in the Service, Mr. Batchelor's appointment as Judge of our High Court would be welcome to the public. The supersession, however, is not Mr. Batchelor's fault; and as for Government, they know their business—which is to appoint the best man available. Of the new Judge we have heard all that is in his favour—as a whole-hearted worker, a diligent student of law and literature, and a true friend of the people among whom his lot is cast. He is credited with possessing some of the finer qualities of Maxwell, Melvill and Raymedd West, judges of whom the High Court has reason to be proud. Such a judicial officer could not possibly escape the notice of a discerning chief like Sir L. Jenkins who makes his choice with a single eye to the public good.

The "Gujerati" states:—Mr. Batchelor's elevation to the High Court Bench has, as was to be expected, created no small irritation and disappointment amonst the senior civilian judges who have been passed over. Members of the Civil Service are more than able to take care of their own interests, and the active intervention of the Indian press on occasions like the present is justified only when the question has a direct bearing upon the larger interests of the public. In a country like India where the ablest Indians are passed over in all departments and kept in subordinate positions or debarred altogether from getting what is their due in their own land it is perhaps not altogether an unjust dispensation that at times even the fortunate few meet with disappointment to enable them to appreciate the disappointments of educated Indians.

A MAGISTERIAL APOLOGY.

A SOMEWHAT unusual incident took place last week, says the Trichinopoly corresponden of the "Madras Mail," at the Sub-Magistrate's Court Trichinopoly, when the Sub-Magistrate offered an apology to the Police in compliance with an order by Mr. C. G. Spencer, I.C.S, Acting District Magistrate of Trichinopoly. Some time ago the Station House Officer of Trichinopoly Contonment, put up a case of criminal trespass before the Sub-Magistrate. In this case two bandy-men were charged with having entered the compound of Mr. C. G. W. Clogstoun, District Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, without permission to take away some stable manure from it. When the charge sheet was presented, and before commeneing the inquiry, the Sub-Magistrate is alleged to have remarked to the Station House Officer, in Tamil, that because he had no cases in the Cantonment he brought a mad case of trespass like that, and he (the Sub-Magistrate) was not going to convict the accused in such cases. The Sub-Magistrate's references to the Police and to their methods of work were, in the ordinary course, reported word for word to the Superintendent, who brought the matter to the notice of the Acting District Magistrate. The latter called upon the Sub-Magistrate for an explanation. The Magistrate desired that an apology to the Police should be offered in the same open manner as the insult had been offered, and on Monday afternoon there assembled in the Town Sub-Magistrate's Court a "posse" of all the available Police, Force in the town. The Sub-Magistrate read an apology from the Bench in which he withdrew the words of insult he had used against the Police and unconditionally apologised for the same. The apology, which was given in English, was translated into Tamil by an Inspector. The Police were satisfied with the apology that had been made, and the Superintendent accepted it. The incident then terminated.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 9.

Tuesday:—The barometer has been steady in the south, but has fallen elsewhere, the change having been brisk to rapid in the north-east and the north. The pressure difference has consequently increased and is greater than usual. At the same time winds have increased and are strong at the head of the Bay on the Kathiawar coast and over the central parts of the country. Rain has fallen generally except in parts of Burma, the north-west dry area, Gujarat, South India, and the East Peninsula, where however showers have been received. The fall has been heavy at Tenasserim and in the Assam hills. Cherrapunjee reports 11 inches, Tavoy 4 inches, Calicut 3 inches Moulmein, Patna, Dibrugarh, Allahabad, and Sutna over 2 inches, and Mergui, Bhamo,

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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 10, 1904.

AT LHASA.

"LHASA at last!" cry our contemporaries as though the work of the Tibet Mission were at an end. If the object of the Mission were what the Russians call "scientific," as well as to enforce the observance of commercial treaty rights, it is not enough to encamp on a plain to the west of Potala—the hill upon which the palace of the Dalai Lama stands. The city itself must not remain out of bounds—except for the present. We must lift the purdah and see all that it has to reveal. The Dalai Lama has disappeared. He has not merely withdrawn beyond the walls, but is at least two days' journey away, and whatever the Mission may have desired in the way of dealing with him on the spot has been obviated. By way of demonstration nothing short of a parade of all our troops through the streets will do, and the political officers and those who represent the Intelligence Department must—under an adequate escort—proceed in such manner as will enable them to correct our information concerning the Secret City and to add to it very considerably. The Chinese Amban, who has not belied the character of the average Celestial statesman, with the Tibetan Grand Chamberlain and other notabilities, has held conferences with Colonel Younghusband. The people have displayed no sign of resentment, but have assumed rather the manner of hosts receiving welcome visitors. This is interpreted as a sign that all is well and that we may expect a speedy and satisfactory termination of negociations. The experiences of Gyantse seem to have been forgotten. If we may accept the statements of the correspondents, who have shown themselves most trustworthy, we cannot hope for any immediate completion of our task. The Dalai Lama, following the example of the Chinese Court, has fled and shut himself up in the strictest seclusion and refused to see the high officers of State. He is reported to have stated that he will remain secluded for three years. In his absence the Lhasa officials are afraid to undertake the responsibility of giving orders of any kind.

This is not very reassuring reading. The Tibetan troops are reported by General Macdonald to be—according to information which has reached him—between three and five thousand strong and to have withdrawn eastward. Then we learn that there are ten thousand monks under arms. They have not yet shown fight. They have not been employed to restore order in Lhasa, where rioting has taken place and parts of the city have been looted by Khamba warriors. They fled before our advance, knowing that, if they fought, it would mean extermination for them. They preferred to make sure of their remuneration before we reached the capital, under the impression, doubtless, that the real object of our Mission was loot. They anticipated us, at any rate. The temper of the dwellers in the city of gilded monasteries has not been improved as a consequence, and it is possible our men may gain a little experience in street fighting when Lhasa is no longer out of bounds. The Home papers evidently imagine that the whole thing is an accomplished fact. It is all very well to praise the spirit and efficiency displayed by all ranks in the Expedition, surmounting incredible hardships and difficulties, and to give credit for the scrupulous moderation displayed, the good management and the gallantry. But it is premature to sound this fanfarade until a settlement has been arrived at and the troops are well on their way towards our frontier. The "Telegraph," we are told, anticipates a prompt and satisfactory settlement. Our contemporary has no further data to go upon than the "Standard" which expects there will be a difficulty in negotiating in consequence of the flight of the Dalai Lama. As we have said, the difficulty seems already to have arisen and if the Expedition is to mark time in its own ground until the Dalai Lama completes his three years' seclusion, the forecast of the "Morning Post" will be the guess which most nearly approximates accuracy: "Possibly the immediate and visible results of the Expedition will be less than was anticipated." For "possibly" we would substitute "probably," if we did not incline to the opinion that they will be practically nil.

At the Guildhall, the other day, Lord Curzon, anticipating an objection that our action in Tibet could scarcely be reconciled with the policy of peace and conciliation, he had just described, observed: "The instruments of Government often cannot speak their own mind and my lips are tied by obligations which you will be the first to recognise." But his lordship was unable to untie his lips and speak his mind in explanation of the conversion of the Mission into an Expedition—a process which some will even now deny it has undergone. He told his hearers that the Government of India felt it could not any longer afford, with due regard to its interests and prestige on that section of the Indian frontier, to acquiesce in "a policy of unprovoked insults endured with almost unexampled patience at the hands of the Tibetan Government." This was sufficient justification for the despatch of an expeditionary force at the outset; the attack on our forces warranted the process of conversion. From Lord Curzon's speech, too, we may gather that the Government of India is no more sanguine of a prompt and satisfactory settlement than we are. The Government of India, for whom Lord Curzon spoke, regards the Dalai Lama as "a young and perverse ruler, who has shown himself to be the evil genius of his people." He refused to "hold any communication with the Government of India or even to receive letters from the representative of the British Sovereign at the very time that he was conducting communications with another Great Power situated not at his doors, but at a great distance away, and was courting its protection." If Dalai Lama is looking for Russian protection now, he is trusting to a bruised reed. It may be he imagines that by the end of the three years' seclusion, Russia will be able and willing to drive us out and he is disposed to possess himself in patience. But we do not suppose the Indian Government will be satisfied to sit down for so long, although according to Lord Curzon, it believes it has a more or less holy mission to discharge in regard to Tibet. For, said Lord Curzon, "if, as the results of these operations, we shall be able to introduce some measure of enlightenment into that miserable and monk-ridden country and without adding to our own responsibilities, which the Government are without the least wish to extend, to ward off the danger of political unrest and intrigue on this section of our border and gradually to build up harmonious relations between the harmless people of that country and ourselves, then I do not think that we need regret the sacrifices that have been made." There is something more than the enforcement of the observance of our treaty and something more than a desire to explore their country. We want to civilise and enlighten the people. We never heard this before. But, if such a result is hoped for, the work of the Mission will not be completed after that of the Expedition has closed, and we may perhaps expect to see the end of it towards the close of the next King's reign.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

THE international question raised by the privateering exploits of the Russian Volunteer cruisers in the Red Sea and more especially by the seizure of the Malacca has been settled, but not in a fashion that can be regarded as entirely satisfactory. Mr. Balfour says that it is in the nature of a compromise; and except in reference to the status of the Volunteer cruisers, it is difficult to see why it should be so. Had the seizure of the Malacca been in all respects regular, she was entitled to release immediately on proof that the ammunition on board was the property of the British Government. But the Russians had to "save face" in this matter. They had sailed through the Dardanelles under false colours and their subsequent actions were in consequence violations of the international code. They decided to release the Malacca, agreed to pay damages and, while ignoring the question of the status of the cruisers, put an end to the commission under which they had interfered with commerce. The British Government seem to have accepted this result as the least disturbing way out of the grave situation created by the Russian exploits. Mr. Balfour says that his object was to prevent the incident causing a great strain between the two countries, more especially as the Malacca incident was the first of the kind since the Treaty of Paris was signed. The feeling of the country, however, will be that it would have been more satisfactory if Government had insisted on the definite recognition of the fact that the proceedings of the Petersburg and the Smolensk were entirely irregular. The attitude of Government in regard to the sinking of the Knight Comander is much more admirable. We cannot acquiesce in the claim of the Russians that the circumstances justified the sinking of a neutral merchant vessel. It is true that an International Conference in 1887 laid down that a merchant ship might be sunk by its captor in certain circumstances, but the proposition did not receive complete acceptance at the time. The British view is that in no case can the sinking of a captured neutral ship be justified and to this view the Government intend to adhere. It has been held that the only proper reparation for the sinking of a neutral ship is to pay the full value of the property destroyed, and it is to be presumed that adequate compensation for the loss of the Knight Commander will be exacted.

GOVERNMENT LANDS IN THE SUDAN.

IT is stated that in anticipation of the construction of the Suakim-Berber Railway, the Sudan Government is prepared to consider applications for concessions to develope lands, principally in the Khartoum and Berber provinces, the latter of which will be brought into direct communication with the sea by the proposed railway. Applicants will be required to satisfy the Government that their financial position is such as to enable them to carry out the schemes proposed by them. Upon selection of the land to be taken up, and upon payment of a deposit, applicants will be given a reasonable period within which to survey the land selected and to prepare a plan for its irrigation. In the event of the land being taken up, the deposit will be returned against the production of evidence that an equivalent sum has been expended on irrigation works. In the contrary case it will lapse to the Government. Concessionaires will be required to proceed with the work of reclamation in a continuous and businesslike manner. Land tax will be, at the rates for the time being, current in the province for land of a similar character. A nominal rate of tax only will be payable on land taken up, but not brought under cultivation, during a period which will allow of the whole of the land being reclaimed. In connection with irrigation works we note that summer water can in no case be promised. Winter pumping for the purpose of watering basin crops after the river has fallen will be permitted down to a date to be fixed by reference to the general requirements of Egypt and the Sudan. A proportion of the land reclaimed, not ordinarily exceeding one-tenth of the whole, may be required to be set apart as compensation for cultivating rights over the land at present enjoyed by the inhabitants in years of exceptional flood. On such land no purchase price will be payable. The labour question seems to be the only outstanding difficulty in the way of restoring to the Sudan its ancient greatness and, as labour must be imported, this leaves the way open to Indian settlers, upon whom many believe the hopes of the Sudan really rest.

BRITISH TOURISTS AND TRADE.

THE greater the number of visitors that are attracted to Nice the better it is for commerce; and the greater the proportion of British people amongst them the better it is for British commerce. In his report from Nice, Mr. Consul McMillan gives statements of exports and imports and shipping for Nice, Cannes, and Mentone, and of imports for Monaco, but he points out that they give no idea of the great inflow of railborne British commodities into the Alpes Maritimes, and Monaco. That inflow is the natural result of the demand created by the presence of an extraordinarily large number of English speaking visitors and residents. Whiskies and gin, soaps and drugs biscuits, jams, and all manner of preserved provisions imported from the United Kingdom, rum from Jamaica and teas from British India and Ceylon, are amongst the chief British commodities to be mentioned; and even the wines of Portugal and Spain are largely imported from the cellars of wine merchants of established name in London, instead of from their countries of origin. A leading chemist in Nice assures Mr. McMillan that more than a third and a leading wine merchant and provision dealer that quite one half of their stock in trade is imported from the United Kingdom. It is satisfactory to note that both of them say there is a growing taste for British commodities amongst their foreign customers, particularly for Indian teas. The importation of British commodities does not cease at the end of the season. There are hill stations resorted to in the hotter months—Peria Cava, St. Martin, Vesuvie and Thorenc for instance—where the presence of English speaking people in villas and hotels creates a demand, which trading firms and hotel proprietors find it to their interest to meet, for an abundant importation of British commodities.

YESTERDAY being the anniversary of the Coronation of the Reigning Sovereign, all the Government as well as merchants' vessels in the port were decorated with flags. The flagstaff of the R. I. M. Dockyard was also decorated.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the last 12 days of June amounted to Rs. 3,314. Total earnings from 1st January to 30th June were Rs. 50,387.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the last 12 days of June amounted to Rs. 15,841, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 4,218. Total earnings from 1st January to 30th June were Rs. 3,95,175; being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,46,083.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the last 12 days of June amounted to Rs. 6,988, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,484. Total earnings from 1st January to 30th June were Rs. 1,04,088, amounting to an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 21,209.

THE annual report of the Russo-Chinese Bank—that politico-commercial institution which has played such a notable part in the recent history of the Far East—is a most business-like document, which contains but the barest reference to the political situation. But it shows that the combination of politics with banking may be made a very profitable business if judiciously managed, though of course, it is not easy at present to prophesy how the bank will emerge from the present difficulties in the Far East. Last year, at any rate, its operations were extremely profitable. The capital of the bank is 15 million roubles (say, roughly, 1 1-2 million sterling), and the total net profits of the year amounted to £429,200. Of this sum the Directors, of whom Prince Oukhtomsky is President, set apart £180,000 "as a provision for the possible future effect of current events in the Far East." They also proposed to pay a dividend of 8 per cent. to transfer £21,350 to the Reserve making it £421,000 and £49,250 to the Pension and other funds. It is reported that the number of branches has been considerably increased during the past year, that there has been sound progress in the business of the bank, and there is every reason to be satisfied with the results.

LIKE the unsophisticated visitor to the local zoo, who marvels that the wild deer of the forest should be tame enough to eat food out of his hands, the Punjab Government has published two resolutions in the current "Gazette," remarking, with a glow of gratification, that the people are not afraid to accept official benefits. The first resolution, which deals with the vaccination statistics for the year 1902-4, rejoices in an increase of 17,561 operations, and remarks. "The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Sanitary Commissioner in regarding this rise in vaccination operations, in spite of the widespread prevalence of plague in the Province, as satisfactory." The second resolution, which deals with the statistics of dispensaries for the year 1903, notes with satisfaction that the attendance of both in-patients and out-patients exhibits an increase amounting to 296,200, and observes: "The fact that this marked rise occurred during a year in which plague was more severe than in any previous year seems to dispose effectually of the theory put forward in last year's report that the prevalence of plague may account for diminished attendance owing to apprehension on the part of the people regarding the treatment they will be made to undergo." All this is idyllic, no doubt, says the "C. and M. Gazette," but if the Government believe that the deer are really quite tame at last let them just pronounce the word "inoculation" and see how the trustful creatures will scamper away affrighted.

THE establishment of an Arbitration Court for the settlement of disputes between masters and men has just been sanctioned by the German Reichstag. The new tribunal will be called the Kaupnannsgerichte, and it is proposed to open a branch in every town of over 20,000 inhabitants in the Empire. The court will have jurisdiction in all disputes between employer and employed where the annual salary of the latter is below 5,000 marks (£250), and any contracts entered into in which either party agrees not to recognise the new authority are to be held as null and void. Every one will wish the Kaupnanusgerichte success in its efforts to abolish strikes, but the outlook is not encouraging. The new tribunal has been established on the model of the French Arbitration Courts, and it seems to have the same disqualification in the absence of any power to compel both masters and men to avail themselves of its advantages. It can only move at the request of one of the parties to the dispute. Recent returns from the French Ministry of Commerce show that only a very small percentage of the disputes between capital and labour in France are referred to judicial arbitration.

AT LHASA.

BY THE LATE SIR EDWIN ARNOLD.

SHORTLY before his death Sir Edwin Arnold contributed to the "Daily Telegraph" an interesting article on Lhassa, the Tibetan capital, the mystery of which has just been revealed to Western eyes by the arrival of the British Mission. Sir Edwin Arnold's article is based upon information supplied to him direct by Sarat Chandra Das, the well-known explorer, whose descriptions the correspondents with the Tibet Expedition declare to be remarkably accurate. Sir Edwin Arnold wrote:—

Lhassa, with all its ignorant exclusiveness and gross superstition, stands for the Mecca, the Benares, the Jerusalem of that vast Buddhist world, much of which Great Britain rules in Burmah, Ceylon, China, and other regions. It is a centre where barbaric practices mingle with the most sublime and philosophic studies—a city of sorcerers and teachers of black magic, having nevertheless in their midst some of the most subtle intellects and far-advanced metaphysical teachers possessed by the East. In this aspect it only interests scholars and students of theology. But for the Indian Government it is one of the chief gateways opening into India, which could be more or less safely neglected while China had means for maintaining a shadowy suzerainty, but which became immediately a dangerous adit as soon as Russia made her recent overtures to the titular Lord of Tibet, and, so to speak, took impressions of its lock and fastenings in diplomatic wax.

A CITY OF SORCERERS.

It is necessary to understand, apart from military aspects, something about the Dalai Lama. He is of course, to all Lhassa and to the Buddhist world a reincarnation of the great Teacher, but not really the highest reincarnation. That dignity belongs to one whom Colonel Younghusband is not likely to see—to the Pantshen Lama, who lives apart from the palace, although in the same capital, and, as the spiritual representative of Sakya-Muni, is Primate of all Buddhism. But the Dalai Lamas have also come down from heaven from time to time to help mankind in a more tangible manner, under the Sanskrit title of the Supreme Being, Avalokitesvara signifying "he who has all the worlds in view." Thus he may be called the official and political head of that gentle faith of the "Yellow Robe," and is so revered. When either of these divine rulers returns to paradise the births of all male children within a certain range of locality and period of time are carefully registered, and from the limited number of babes thus segregated three are chosen bearing the thirty-nine celestial marks. From these three the surviving Lama chooses one who thenceforward grows up to be this or the other of the two ruling lords, of whom the older is styled "the glorious Teacher," and the younger "the glorious King." I should add that the names for selection in the first process are drawn from a golden casket inlaid with priceless jewels, the offering of an ancient Emperor of China. The greater part of China and much of Mongolia, acknowledge with fervent faith the celestial origin of the persons thus elected, and even the two babies who were "proxime accessits," are handsomely provided for during their lives, their parents receiving at the time of election lavish gifts of silver bars and brick tea. Below them is a vast cohort of what might be called bishops, abbots, canons, and doctors of divinity, whose splendid dresses and glittering ceremonials, especially at the New Year festival, furnish a display said to surpass even the most gorgeous spectacle that the Vatican itself could show

STRANGE SIGHTS.

Those who have the good-fortune to enter Lhassa would find it realised their idea of what in the "Arabian Nights" is constantly mentioned as a "city of sorcerers." How often, in those fascinating pages, we are brought to a place where some Prince or young adventurer of "The Thousand and One Nights" finds himself in a town inhabited by magicians, as if it were a regular and recognised business which the inhabitants pursue! Nothing astonishes you in the streets and courts of that remarkable emporium. You feel no surprise if the king, on his throne, is all made of black marble, from the spot on his body where his second shirt-stud would be down to his feet. It the floor of his palace is of beaten-gold, and if it be lighted by diamonds and rubies, and perfumed by breezes from Paradise, which bring with them fragrance of forests of roses and shiploads of musk and sandal-wood, that does not astonish you. It will be quite in the ordinary way if the animals converse, and if the people go about the streets silent and closely veiled, and riding on birds or magic carpets. Everything, quite naturally, will be unnatural, "and magic, both black and white, as lawful as eating." So it appears to be in Lhassa. Half or two-thirds of the inferior clergy are public professors of what would bring upon them in Western lands years of penal servitude. Enchatments are taught as part of a trade as strictly business-like as in Mr. Gilbert's diverting play of "The Sorcerer." In fact, Mr. John Wellington Wells would find his like in hundreds of the fantastically dressed and decorated priests, by whom a lively traffic is maintained in such commodities as that creation of the Savoy stage advertised under the label of "penny blessing" and curses, with "reduction on quantity." This is the black magic which came into a purer Buddhism by way of Mongolia, and probably is a derivation from the devil-dances and fetish-worship of the northern hordes of Asia, with ingredients fetched also from the Tantra-Yogya and phallic rites, with other features from India and Turkestan. Outside of and higher than these are bands of studious pupils learning to read the holy books and minor doctrines of Buddhism, which have no link or sympathy with the abominable barbarism and superstitions of the black enchanters. To this more respectable class belong the famous cloisters and courts, having walls ellaborately painted with scenes from Avichi and the "Middle and Lower Hells," viler and more cruel in conception and execution than even the pictures in the Campo Santo at Pisa. To the baser and more ignorant moiety of the monasteries belong hideous galleries covered with frescoes and objects moulded from clay or sculptured in stone, obscene and frightful to an almost incredible degree, the theory being that the sight of evil things turns men to good lives. The true Buddhism of the city lives apart from all this revolting display of antique naturalism, and views it with contempt, although it has become an established institution of the little town.

The approach thereto from the south lies through bare granite mountains with almost no vegetation upon them. There grows, indeed, a curious desert brush, indigenous to the land in appearance resembling the sage-brush of the American prairies, which has the quality of burning brightly whether dry or damp, and of growing in spots where no drop of water ever moistens it. Immediately around Lhassa the monks have managed to make some trees grow including the apricot, apple, plane, and cypress; but for the most part the mountain basin in which Lhassa lies is barren as Aden, or as the sands of Gobi. Yet the name of the city in Tibetan signifies "The Territory of the Gods," and therefore ought to be better-looking. It is not more than a mile in diameter, but is said to wear a rather imposing appearance from a distance.

THE DALAI LAMA'S PALACE.

The palace of the Dalai Lama is described as a building of extraordinary and striking aspect, containing halls, courts, and corridors of remarkable design and wonderfully picturesque decorations. In the innumerable chapels and shrines of its interior, and of the other principal religious edifices, are said to be stored up treasures of unknown value, mostly in the form of gold and silver images, inscribed tablets, and temple furniture, lavished upon the Grand Lama's "tosha-khana" by thousands of pilgrims during many centuries. The hill on which stands the Dalai Lama's residence, uniting in its character a palace, a fortress, and a cathedral, has three peaks, and was chosen as its site by the founder of the kingdom of Tibet, Srong-dsan-gampa. Little or nothing probably remains of the original structure, yet are there two figures of Buddha within it which were a gift to the conqueror, along with the hand of the bride who taught him Buddhism. The larger of them—rarely shown, even to the elect—is kept behind a lattia of solid silver at the end of one of the chief chapels; and if, indeed, this was a wedding token of the date asserted, it would be contemporaneous with our King Alfred the Great, and immensely interesting.

(Concluded on page 6.)

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

THE "KNIGHT COMMANDER" CASE.

NAVAL FIGHT AT PORT ARTHUR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

Admiral Alexeieff reports that an engagement took place on the 26th ultimo between the Russian and the Japanese squadrons at Port Arthur in which three Japanese ships including a gunboat were damaged.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

Mr. Balfour, replying to Mr. Gibson Bowles in the House of Commons, pointed out that the Malacca was the first case of the kind that had arisen since the Treaty of Paris.

The settlement, he said, was in the nature of a compromise. Russia had shown a desire to meet Great Britain and his object was to prevent the incident causing a great strain between the two countries.

Mr. Balfour said he in nowise regretted we did our best to meet Russia, who had made no impracticable suggestions. We adhere, he said, to the opinion that the grounds advanced for the sinking of "the Knight Commander," whether true or not, did not justify the sinking of the steamer and we had not abandoned our position in the smallest degree.

THE ARMY SCHEME.

India's Requirements.

GREATER VALUE FOR MONEY.

LONDON, AUGUST 9.

In the House of Commons last night, Lord George Hamilton said that Mr. Arnold-Forster's Army Scheme provided nothing like one hundred thousand men, the amount of reinforcements required for India in certain emergencies. He deprecated the consideration of the scheme until the opinion of the great Indian military experts had been ascertained.

Mr. Arnold-Forster declared that Lord George Hamilton's conclusions were based upon errors of fact. The Government, he said, was now proposing to give India greater value for her money than ever yet received. He commended his scheme to adoption by the House as embodying the prevailing opinion of those who studied the problem of defence.

LORD CURZON.

Re-appointed Viceroy.

His Majesty the King has approved the re-appointment of Lord Curzon as Viceroy of India.

It is understood he sails for India on 30th September.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

Powers Accept the Khedivial Decree.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

Earl Percy, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that Germany, Austria, Italy and Russia had not only assented to the Khedivial decree, but had undertaken not to obstruct the action of Great Britain in Egypt by asking a time limit for the British occupation or in any other manner to obstruct.

FIRE AT TOULON ARSENAL.

Enormous Damage.

The damage done by the fire at Toulon arsenal is estimated at one million francs.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The Indian Budget will be presented to the House of Commons on Friday.

THE LATE GENERAL NICOLSON.

FUNERAL AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 9.

The remains of Lieutenant-General Malcolm H. Nicolson, C.B., were interred at St. Mary's Cemetery yesterday evening. The cortege left Mackeys Gardens at 5-30 p. m. The coffin which was covered with the Union Jack was placed upon a gun carriage furnished by Royal Artillery, St. Thomas's Mount and drawn by a team of seven horses with outriders. The 1st Leicester Regiment and No. 52 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, with a full complement of officers paraded under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Burnett, R. G. A., and furnished a carrying party of six non-commissioned officers. Owing to the absence of the Band of the Leicester Regiment with the head-quarters at Bellary, no Band accompanied the funeral. A wing of the 1st Leicester Regiment under Major Glossop headed the procession, followed by the R. G. A. under Major Farmer. Next followed the gun carriage with the coffin, Colonel V. A. Schalch, C. B., Commanding the Madras District as chief mourner and a large number of military officers off duty marched behind the coffin party, including Major-General Sir Norman Stewart (retired). Fifteen minutes guns were fired from the ramparts of Fort St. George, while the procession was en route to the cemetery. The burial service was conducted by the Rev. Canon Malden, Garrison Chaplain. As the coffin was lowered into the thirteen grave, more minute guns were fired from Fort St. George. As the burial service was concluded, the troops presented arms and two buglers of the Leicester Regiment sounded the last post.

STANDARD TIME FOR INDIA AND BURMA.

NEW PROPOSALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 9.

A proposal for the adoption of a standard time throughout India was under consideration of the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce last year. But discussion of the matter was deferred owing to the receipt of an intimation that the Government of India had before them a proposal dealing with the subject which would be referred in due course to the Chamber for consideration.

The Committee have now before them details of proposals on which the Government of India request an opinion and which briefly summarised may be described as follows :—(a) To fix an Indian standard time for use upon all Indian Railways and Telegraphs in India which shall be exactly 5 1/2 hours in advance of Greenwich and, therefore, about 9 minutes in advance of Madras time ; (b) to fix a Burma standard time for use upon all the Railways and Telegraphs of Burma which shall be exactly 6 1/2 hours in advance of Greenwich and therefore, about 5 minutes in advance of Rangoon time.

It is understood that the Government of India are prepared to accept the above proposals in connection with State Railways and Telegraphs, and are also in favour of the adoption of the new standard time for general purposes throughout India and Burma, and are prepared to co-operate in any movement to give effect to it. This matter, however, in the opinion of Government is clearly one that must be left to local communities to decide. This important matter will be discussed by the Chamber at an early date.

A CHARGE OF MISAPPROPRIATION.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Mr. Pearce, Chief Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment to-day in the case in which a native treasurer of the Customs Mutual Benefit Fund was charged with criminal breach trust, etc. The accused was acquitted of all the charges.

MURDER OF A MARWARI BOY.

Considerable excitement was caused to-day in the Colootolah section of Calcutta owing to an atrocious murder of a Marwari lad named Keseri Chand, aged about 12. The lad had been missing from his house since the 7th instant, and in course of a vigorous search his body was found in an advanced state of decomposition in the premises, No. 17 of Syed Sallis lane, said to be in the occupation of one Gowrie Sanker, a Buniah, who is reported to have absconded. There were found external marks of violence on the body of the deceased, and a broken knife, believed to have been used in the inflicting of injuries, was found close to the body which was removed to the morgue for post-mortem examination.

SUIT AGAINST THE MADRAS RAILWAY CO.

MADRAS, AUGUST 9.

The suit, brought by Kalidas Lakshmi Chund and Batchu Lakshmi Chund, the minor sons of the late Lakshman Chund Harchand, manager of a firm of jewellers in Bombay, by their mother Mina Bai, claiming damages of the extent of Rs. 1,00,000 in consequence of the death of plaintiffs' father in the recent Mangapatnam disaster, came on for final disposal to-day. In opening the case the plaintiffs' Vakil said on the 31st March last, by consent it was ordered that the evidence and findings in the last Mangapatnam case with the reasons for the same were to be taken as the evidence and findings in the present case also. The findings as to negligence having been admitted by the other side, the only issues to be tried were (1) are plaintiffs entitled to sue as representatives of the deceased, (2) is Mina Bai the widow and are the plaintiffs the legitimate sons of the deceased, (3) what amount, if any, are plaintiffs entitled to recover? By virtue of the commission issued by the Court, the evidence of certain witnesses had already been recorded by the Minister of Palanpur State and by the Registrar of the Court of Small Causes Bombay. This evidence went to show that plaintiffs were the legitimate sons of the deceased and that Mina Bai was his widow. It also also proved that plaintiff was in the service of the firm of Row Chund Ujum Chund, jewellers, as manager.

The evidence taken on commission and the report of two commissioners were read out to the Court as required by law.

Amulak Mulak Chund, clerk in the firm to which the plaintiff belonged, was examined as a witness.

His examination in chief was not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

CRICKET IN POONA.

The Cricket Match, Poona Gymkhana versus Baronet Cricket Club, was played to-day. The weather was fair enough. The ground was bumpy and there was a large attendance. The following are the scores:—

BARONET C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr Gagrat, b Greig	9	b Greig	32
Mr J C Mistry, b Stevens	5	c and b Greig	0
Mr F P Masani, c Umfreville, b Stevens	9	c Umfreville, b Greig	4
Mr D Cavasji, c Thew, b Stevens	5	not out	4
Mr N M Mody, c Substitute, b Stevens	5	not out	9
Mr K A Irani st b Stevens	4	Did not bat	
Mr S M Madon st b Greig	7		
Mr K S Kapadia, c Hazelton, b Stevens	1		
Mr Bapasola, st b Greig	2		
Mr D N Writer, b Stevens	4		
Mr S M Kaka, not out	0		
Extra	1	Extra	1
Total	52	Total	47

POONA GYMKHANA,

First Innings.

Capt Greig, c Bapasola, b Kapadia	11
Mr Wilkins, c Gagrat, b Madon	11
Capt Umfreville, b Madon	0
Hon'ble Butler, c Baposola, b Kaka	38
Mr Kearsey, b Writer	7
Mr Thornton, st Masani, b Kaka	44
Colonel Stevens, not out	4
Colonel Hazelton, Mr Thew, Capt Cooper — Did not bat.	
Extras	19
Total	134

The Innings declared closed.

MAHARANI GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

VISITS GIRLS' SCHOOLS IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 9.

Her Highness the Maharani Gaekwar of Baroda visited the High School for native girls, the Female Training College and practising School. Her Highness spent nearly two hours visiting the various classes, listening to lessons being given by lady teachers and watching the experiments performed by girls who were thrown entirely on their own resources, no masters being present, as Her Highness observes strict purdah. Special songs of welcome and farewell were composed and sung in honour of the Maharani who was manifestly pleased at the reception accorded.

Her Highness was so kind as to express her pleasure at all she had seen and heard in the three schools and to promise to visit them again on future occasions. There were present to meet Her Highness Lady C. Jehangir, Mrs. S. V. Patwardhan, Mrs. Bhandarkar (junior), Mrs. J.P. Wadia, Mrs. Vishnu Bhide, Miss B. Jehangir and a few others.

SIR ARCHIBALD HUNTER.

Sir Archibald Hunter, accompanied by Lieut-Col. Money, Assistant Military Secretary, left by the mid-day train via Dhond en route to Simla to visit Lord Kitchener. General Hunter will be back in Poona on the 20th instant.

LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

The Bishop of Bombay left for Ahmednagar by train this afternoon.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE FIGHT NEAR SIAMATSE.

THE VOLUNTEER CRUISERS.

LONDON, July 23rd.—Some details have been published of the recent battle on the Liao-yang-Saimatse road.

General Kuroki early in the morning of the 18th instant unmasked the Russians. As the Japanese followed them along the river, the Russians seemed to be retiring northwards. Suddenly, however, two battalions, with eight guns, turned and vigorously attacked Kuroki's van guard, which suffered severely. One company lost all its officers before supports arrived. Late in the afternoon the Russians' position developed. They occupied an eminence on the banks of the Chi River, 2,000 metres high, and having the river to protect their left flank and high precipices on their right. The only approach to the Russians' position was through a narrow defile. Fighting continued until dark. Two Russian counter-attacks were repulsed. The Japanese resumed their attack at midnight. Posting their artillery in the valley and high ground to the south, the main body was ordered to attack the Russian centre and a small detachment the right flank, while a third force watched the enemy's left flank.

The general engagement was resumed at dawn. The Russians, with 32 guns, vigorously shelled the Japanese for four hours, they as vigorously replying. The Japanese infantry then moved forward, those of the left flank scaling the heights on the Russians' right at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The main force was then ordered to storm the Russian centre. Though the movement was splendidly protected by the Japanese artillery, the infantry, facing a heavy fire, lost severely, but succeeded in taking the heights in their final charge at half-past five in the evening.

The Russian retreat, being partially cut off, became a rout. The Russians retired northwards and westwards. The Russians comprised seven battalions, including an infantry regiment, cavalry, and artillery. The Russians left 131 of their dead and 300 rifles on the field. Prisoners estimate the Russian losses at 1,000. One Japanese officer and 54 men were killed, and 18 officers and 351 men were wounded. General Kuroki occupied Kiotung on the 19th.

It is reported at St. Petersburg that three cruisers purchased by Russia in Germany have joined the Vladivostock squadron.

The inspired St. Petersburg newspapers declare that Russia does not abate her right to use her Volunteer Fleet for any purpose she chooses. They argue that the subventioned Cunard and other British greyhound liners occupy a position precisely parallel to that of Russia's Volunteer Fleet.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" states that the Grand Dukes Alexis and Alexander, and Admiral Avellan, of the Ministry of Marine, without the knowledge of Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Foreign Minister, ordered the Volunteer Fleet to molest British shipping. Apparently they gave no consideration to the question of the status of the cruisers. According to the same correspondent, Count Lamsdorff was powerfully impressed by the despatch of British warships to Alexandria. The Tsar hurriedly returned to St. Petersburg, where Professor Martens, the eminent international jurist, was consulted.

The outcome of these deliberations was that Count Lamsdorff insisted upon the "Malacca's" release, and that, ultimately, Russia decided to examine the P. and O. steamer's cargo at Suda Bay, in order to "save her face," leaving the question of the status of the "Petersburg" undecided.

London, July 24.—It is rumoured in diplomatic circles that Germany is anxious to co-operate with Great Britain in settling the question of the status of Russia's Volunteer Fleet.

The seizure by a Russian cruiser of the Hamburg-American liner "Scandia" has caused profound irritation in German official circles, since the absence of any contraband of war for Japan was perfectly clear from the ship's papers. It is considered that Russia is ill-requiting Germany's benevolent neutrality.

SHIPPING COMPANIES AND CONTRABAND.

London July 24.—The Pacific Mail steamship Company has communicated with the United States Government their apprehension regarding the safety of cargoes of provisions from America for Chinese and Japanese ports, and have asked for a definition of contraband goods.

THE BISLEY MEETING.

THE KING'S PRIZE WON BY A CANADIAN.

London, July 24th.—Private Perry, of Vancouver, late of a Canadian contingent in South Africa, won the King's Prize at Bisley. His score was 321.

Irvine, of New Zealand, who was sixth on the list, wins £15. He made 46 points at 800 yds. and 47 points at 900 yds. which enables him to be a silver medallist. He secured premier position, with 38 points, at the 1,000 yds. range. His total score was 315 points.

Other New Zealanders who won King's prize-money were Willoughby, who was thirty-third on the list, with 302 points, and won £12 ; and Sandford, who was seventy-fifth on the list, with 297 points and won £8.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, speaking at the distribution of prizes, expressed regret at the absence of an Australian team from the Kolapore Cup contest and congratulated the New Zealanders on their success.

HORSE BOLTS OVER A PRECIPICE.

PRINCESS'S NARROW ESCAPE.

London, July 24.—The Crown Princess of Roumania has met with a sensational accident. She was riding a horse, when the animal bolted, and was dashed to pieces over a precipice. The Princess succeeded just in time in slipping off the saddle, and escaped with some bruises.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

CHESHIRES "B" vs. ROWERS.

A Football match was played last evening on the Cooperage ground in the Harwood League competition when the "B" team of the Cheshire Regiment opposed the Bombay Rowers. There was a large gathering of spectators round the enclosure. From the kick off, the Military asserted their superiority and for a considerable time kept the Civilians confined within their territories. When half time came the Cheshires had registered two goals to the Rowers' nil. Shortly after changing ends, the Rowers carried the ball right in front of the Military goal and the ball was sent into the net, but the point was not allowed. The Cheshires soon gathered up and drove the Rowers back to defend their own. They succeeded in adding to their score a couple of goals in quick succession sometime after the resumption. After this the Rovers forced a couple of corners, but could not score. About the close of the game the Military again scored and ran out easy winners. Scores :—

Cheshires "B" ..... 5 goals.
Rovers..... nil.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

Our Ahmedabad correspondent writes :—The anxiety for rain in Gujarat seems about to be allayed, for it has been raining in the north during the last few days, and to-day (Monday) there have been heavy showers here in Ahmedabad.

On July 28th, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, now Judge of the Bombay High Court, ceased to be our Sessions Judge. All here who knew him, natives and Europeans alike, were heartily sorry that Ahmedabad should have to be deprived of so gifted an officer. He left at such short notice that it was impossible to arrange any very formal farewell. On the afternoon of the day he left, a reception was held in the city, at the invitation of some prominent native gentlemen 'to meet' him. The ordeal of some hundred hearty hand-shakes there must have been very affecting for him. In the evening at the Station there was a scene of great enthusiasm and many pounds of flowers in the shape of garlands went to fill his carriage. We hope Mr. Batchelor will be as much appreciated in Bombay as he was here.

On July 29th, the Collector gave a very successful dance at the Gymkhana, in spite of our bad luck in not being able to have a real live High Court Judge as a fellow-guest. The Badminton shed was transformed under the artistic touch of Mr. Palmer and of Miss Lory. The decorations of the supper tables, which were placed in the open on the grass, were quite exceptionally lovely and made an extremely pretty scene. The playing of the Band of the 109th Bombay Infantry was of the very best. Half the European population of Kaira came in to partake of the Collector's hospitality at the dance.

The cricket team which represented us at Rajkot returned on Sunday night. They are emphathic as to the splendour of the reception they received. Though we lost the cricket match, we hope to retrieve our laurels when Rajkot pays us a visit next month.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

CONSIGNMENT OF PEARLS FOR LONDON.

At the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar disposed of a suit instituted by Jacob Elias Sassoon and others against Kanyalal Kishenchand. Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Payne & Co., appeared for the plaintiffs ; while the defendant appeared in person. The case for the plaintiffs was that they had dealings with the defendant's firm. In September and December 1902, defendant consigned through plaintiffs' firm several parcels of pearls for sale in London in the name of B.B. Samderson. Defendant drew hundies against these consignments, which were accepted and paid for by the plaintiffs. The pearls were sold in London, and an account between the parties was made up and submitted to defendant, but the latter had not paid the balance due from him, namely, Rs. 8,072-3-6. The defendant said he was ready to pay the amount that might be found justly due from him. He submitted that the account had not been properly made up, and when that was done, it would be found that plaintiffs owed him Rs. 20,000 on the transactions. After hearing the evidence, and on the claim being proved, his lordship passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for Rs. 8,072-3-6 with interest and costs.

MONIES DUE ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.

The suit was also heard before his lordship yesterday, in which Wasudeo Ramchandra and others claimed to recover Rs. 10,009-9 on deposit account from Kanjee Haribhai and another. Mr. Jardine instructed by Messrs Unwalla and Perozshah, appeared for the plaintiff. There had been money dealings between the parties. On the 21st October 1903, an adjustment was signed by the first defendant in the books of the plaintiffs on behalf of his firm, showing a balance of Rs. 9,389-14-9 due by the plaintiffs. Demand had been made for payment but nothing had been paid. On the 10th July last when the suit was filed, the debt was Rs. 10,009-9-0. His lordship passed a decree for plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

CLAIM FOR COMMISSION AND BROKERAGE.

His lordship also heard at the High Court yesterday the case in which Balchand Oggerchand and Co. sued Canjee Heerjee to recover Rs. 7,547-3-6, due to plaintiffs on account of commission and brokerage. Mr. Tarrachand, instructed by Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. There was no appearance for the defendant. The plaintiffs' case was that, in the year 1901, they acted as commission agents for defendant, in which capacity they were allowed to draw half per cent. interest, half per cent. commission and half per cent. brokerage on different transactions. At the request of defendant, the plaintiffs purchased 1,000 bales of fully good Bengal cotton to be delivered between the 15th and 25th January 1901, and sold 900 bales of the same description of cotton, deliverable in a similar way. As the result of these transactions, defendant owed plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 2,771, including interest till March 1904, for brokerage and commission. Plaintiffs also purchased, on behalf of defendant, 1,000 bales of Broach gin cotton and sold 1,000 bales of the same description of cotton, deliverable between the 15th and 25th March 1901. For these transactions, defendant owed plaintiffs Rs. 4,776-3-0, including interest to March last for commission and brokerage. Demands had been made for payment, but plaintiffs had received only Rs. 1,000 since the filing of the suit. His lordship gave a decree in favour of plaintiffs for the amounts claimed, less Rs. 1,000, with interest and costs.

THE HEDJAZ PILGRIMAGE.

A NOTIFICATION issued by the Bombay Government states :—

It has been decided that every pilgrim to the Hedjaz should deposit with an officer approved by Government at the port of embarkation the cost of his railway ticket back to the place or country from which he has come or so far as may be possible. Payment of this deposit will be required before admission to the Observation Camp is allowed. It will be arranged that payment of the deposit will entitle a pilgrim to a railway ticket from the terminus of the railway at any of the principal ports in India.

Refund of the money deposited may be claimed on satisfactory proof being furnished of the death of the depositor.

All amounts unclaimed before the following Haj will be paid into a fund for the relief of indigent pilgrims.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ELECTION OF FELLOWS.

For the election of five Fellows of the Bombay University by the elected Fellows under the Indian Universities Act of 1904, the following candidates have been nominated :—The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, B.A., LL.B., Dr. Kavasjee Eduljee Dadachanjee, L.M. and S., Mr. D.G. Padhye M.A., Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama, B.A., LL.B., and Mr. Narayan Vishnu Gokhale, B. A., LL.B. The election will take place on the 15th instant.

ARREST OF SANJANA AT MANILA.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Hongkong under date 20th July regarding the arrest at Manila of Shapurji Cowasji Sanjana, Barrister-at-Law, one of the accused in the great will forgery case, states : When the Bombay Police officers arrived at Manila, they were informed by the British Consul that there was no extradition treaty between the British Government and the Philippines, as the Philippines though under the United States Government was not one of the States or its colony. In fact the Americans themselves do not know what it is and all cases are dealt with under the Spanish Law which has been revised. The Consul however informed the Bombay Police officers that he was arranging matters with the Government to hand over Sanjana to them. On the 7th July the police officers were taken by the Consul to the prison where Sanjana was confined and they identified him. In the course of a conversation with the police officers, Sanjana said he was sick of it and expressed his willingness to go with them. This was communicated to the Consul and to the United States' Attorney-General. On the 8th idem the Consul informed the police officers that Sanjana would be placed before the Court on the following day, when he would be discharged on condition that he would return to India, and instructed them to be present in Court. Accordingly the police officers went to the Court next day where they found Sanjana in conversation with the United States' Attorney-General. The latter subsequently informed the police officers that Sanjana objected to leave the Philippines and wanted the question of extradition to be fought out. He further told them that Sanjana would be discharged. After his discharge Sanjana was re-arrested on a charge of vagrancy and was again locked up. Subsequently he was brought out of the lock-up by the American police and made over to the Bombay Police officers with whom he was driven to the Bunder, followed by the British Consul and his attorney. At the Bunder a police launch was awaiting them and Sanjana was asked to go on board. At first he made a small attempt at refusal, but eventually stepped in the launch and they all proceeded on board a steamer bound for Hongkong. They arrived at Hongkong on the evening of the 16th July. The police officers signalled for the Hongkong police and had Sanjana taken ashore and confined in the lock-up The next day the Bombay police officers were informed that the Hongkong police had a difficulty in holding him as there was nothing from either the British Consul at Manila or the Bombay Government to hold him. The Bombay police officers had to put him in lock up as they had to wait till Saturday following to catch the P and O Company's Mail steamer Chusan sailing for Bombay and for that purpose filed an information and obtained a provisional warrant for his arrest from the Magistrate. Sanjana was then arrested by the Hongkong Police and detained in jail until his surrender could be obtained and the case was remanded till Saturday. Sanjana on being put before the Magistrate at first expressed his willingness to leave with the Bombay Police at once, but when the case was called on Saturday he turned about and said he wanted a "prima facie" case made out against him and that he would instruct a Counsel. The matter was then adjourned till Wednesday next. It is believed that Sanjana was able to secure the services of a lawyer through the monetary assistance rendered to him by the Parsis of the place. The Bombay police officers then saw the Superintendent of the Hong-kong Police and asked him to telegraph to the Chief Secretary to Government for the necessary arrangements for the surrendering of Sanjana. This was done and the reply has been received. If Sanjana attempts to exercise all his legal rights and privileges, it is doubtful whether the Bombay Police will be able to leave Hongkong before the middle of August, and if he goes to the length of appealing to the Supreme Court, they will have to remain till the end of August. When the case was called on before the Magistrate, Inspector Power gave evidence and put in all the papers and exhibits. Sanjana emphatically asked the Court to put on record the facts of his being got out of Manila.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

An ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in their offices on Esplanade Road, Fort, Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, presiding. There were present : Brigadier-General Proudfoot, Mr. P. J. Fitzgibbon, Mr. E. Gray, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. G. A. Anderson, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Mr W. N. Shilstone, Secretary.

THE CHOWPATTY ESTATE.

The Board resumed consideration with reference to their resolution on letter from Government in the Public Works Department, requesting that as Government might possibly require all the building sites on the Chowpatty Estate for providing house accommodation for their officers stationed at Bombay, the Trustees would consult their wishes before disposing of them.

It was resolved to postpone consideration of the subject and to request the Engineer to submit his proposals for laying out the Estate as early as possible.

COST OF A LATRINE.

Consideration was given to a circular on letter from the Municipal Commissioner requesting payment of the cost of the latrine, which stands on the side of the proposed road south of the Crawford Market.

It was resolved that the Commissioner be informed that the payment would be made as soon as the Act was amended so as to permit of this being legally done.

ENFACEMENT OF DEBENTURE BONDS.

The Board considered Government Resolution in the General Department on the question of the enfacement of debenture bonds of the Improvement Trust for payment of interest in Calcutta.

It was resolved to inform the banks concerned accordingly.

DISPOSAL OF BUSINESS.

In accordance with a notice of motion Dr. A. G. Viegas moved ;—(1) That the Chairman will dispose of all current business, but will bring to the notice of the Board all matters of importance (2) the number of votes for and against propositions and amendments should be shown in the proceedings of the Board.

The motion was under discussion when the Board adjourned.

A DISHONEST POSTMAN.

MISAPPROPRIATION OF A CHEQUE.

Mr. W. Baker, Additional Sessions Judge of Poona, in July last, convicted Gopalsing Harising, a postman, of dishonest misappropriation of a postal article by an officer of the Post Office, section 52, Postal Act VI of 1898 ; of forgery of a valuable security ; and of using as genuine a forged document, and sentenced him to an aggregate term of three years' rigorous imprisonment. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

The accused was charged with fraudulently misappropriating a letter, containing a cheque, which was entrusted to him as a postman to deliver in Queen's Gardens on 31st May last. He was further charged with forging the endorsement of one Soma Vallabh on the cheque and with cashing the cheque. The facts were that Colonel Money sent a cheque from Mahableshwar on 31st May to his butler, Soma, at 15 Queen's Gardens. It was never received, and on enquiry being made, it was found that the accused had cashed it at the Poona branch of the Bank of Bombay. The accused admitted that the letter containing the cheque was given to him to deliver in Queen's Gardens, that he endorsed the cheque with Soma's name and cashed it, but stated that Soma had asked him to cash it for him, because he could not write English. The falsity of this explanation, the Sessions Judge remarked, was sufficiently shown by the fact that Soma could sign in English, and had done so in Court. It was also to be noted that Soma's name was Soma Vallabh, and not Soma Visram, which also indicated that he did not tell the accused to endorse the cheque for him. Soma further stated that he had cashed many cheques, and was formerly in the employment of the agent of the Bank. Under these circumstances, as he denied ever having received the cheque, the accused's story of how he became possessed of the cheque seemed to the Sessions Judge untenable ; and he had no doubt that the accused must have misappropriated the letter containing the cheque. If the butler received it, why should he deny it? Why should he not have cashed it himself? If the butler told him to make the endorsement, he would have told him his father's name right. There was no evidence that the money was paid by the accused to Soma. The Sessions Judge convicted the accused on the three charges, and sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

Notes From the Cricket Grounds.

INTERNATIONAL 'VARSITY ATHLETICS.

POLO AT HURLINGHAM.

LONDON, JULY 22.

To the real enthusiast the most interesting item in the weeks cricket must naturally be the scoring of 166 by W. G. Grace, when playing for London County against the M.C.C. at the Crystal Palace. The mere fact that he was batting for over five hours, and was in while 314 runs were scored, says much for his powers of endurance. It is of interest to point out this is the veteran's 126th century in first-class cricket. In all matches he has scored 208 centuries. Next in interest to the veteran's performance has been Perrin's display for Essex against Derbyshire at Chesterfield on Monday and Tuesday. On the first day he made 295 not out the highest score of the season and continuing his innings the next day, he soon completed his third century. The innings eventually closed for 597, Perrin carrying out his bat for a remarkable innings of 343. In view of Percy Perrin's great score, it is of interest to point out that A. C. Maclaren holds the record for the highest individual total, his 424 for Lancashire against Somerset at Taunton in July, 1895 being the largest score ever made in a first-class match. Clem Hill's 365 not out for South Australia v. New South Wales at Adelaide, in 1900, is the second highest individual score, while Abel's 357 not out for Surrey v. Somerset at the Oval in 1899 holds third place. Playing for the M.C.C. against Kent at Canterbury as far back as 1876, W. G. Grace (who it will be noted, scored still another century at the Crystal Palace to-day) made 344, so that Perrin is just beaten by one run for the fourth best individual score ever made in a first-class match. The Essex amateur, however, has the satisfaction of topping by five runs W. W. Read's score of 333 for Surrey against Oxford University in June, 1888. With the exception of the scores already mentioned eight times only has the third hundred been exceeded in first-class cricket.

The week has indeed been full of interesting and exciting cricket, and if anything approaching the same was the rule and not the exception during the season, less would be heard about the dulness of first-class cricket. Perhaps the most extraordinary match of those finished on Wednesday was that between Essex and Derbyshire at Chesterfield. When the Essex men were pilings up runs on the Monday, little can the onlookers have thought that in the end they would be defeated by nine wickets. To go in against a total of 597 and score 548 was, perhaps, one of the finest performances the Derbyshire eleven have ever accomplished, but then to dismiss their opponents for 97 was to say the least of it, remarkable. The most notable parallels to the Chesterfield game were the Kent v. Gloucester match of 1896, at Gravesend, and the first Test match of the 1894-95 trip. In the former game Kent scored 470 in their first innings, and Gloucester replied with 443. Kent made only 76 in their second innings, and Gloucester won by 9 wickets. W. G. Grace made 257 and 73 not out, and was in the field while every ball was bowled, for he was last out in the first innings and not out in the second. In the other historic instance Australia, after scoring 586, were beaten by 10 runs ; but the game extended over six days, with a Sunday between the second and third days, while the wicket had in this case been damaged by rain on the last day. In view of this fact the cases are hardly parallel.

The outstanding feature of the game wherein Gloucestershire beat Notts at Trent Bridge was the fine stand made by Jones and Iremonger for the first wicket in Notts second innings. The stand of over three hundred for the first wicket is, of course, by no means a record ; but when it is taken into consideration that Jones and Iremonger in their first innings put on 102 for the first wicket, the partnership in the second venture is remarkable. Jones has had a good deal to do with first-wicket stands. The largest was in June, 1899, when he and poor Arthur Shrewsbury put on 391—curiously enough, against Gloucestershire—before they were separated. The record is the 554 scored by Brown and Tunnicliffe for Yorkshire against Derbyshire in August, 1898. In spite of the brilliant performance of Jones and Iremonger, Gloucestershire gained an easy victory, the later Notts batsmen collapsing in an extraordinary manner.

Though the concluding day of the Yorkshire v. Surrey match at the Oval produced some interesting cricket, it must be confessed that all through the day, except during two periods, the play suggested the false cricket of the inevitable draw. Any probability of a Surrey success practically disappeared with the inability of Lees to bowl through an injured foot, and the absence of Hawes through the death of his mother. With only Nice and Gooder to bowl, the Yorkshire batsmen had only to get going to destroy all hope of a Surrey victory. There was, of course, always a chance of Nice proving in the same form as on Monday ; but this did not materialise, and the Yorkshire batsmen practically did as they pleased with the Surrey bowling once Nice and Gooder began to tire. In the circumstances the centuries of Tunnicliffe and Hirst were deprived of much of their merit. Though Yorkshire made a serious effort to win the game, the result was never really in doubt. At the same time, in view of what happened at the Oval on Monday and at Derby and Nottingham yesterday, there is no saying how the game might have gone had the easy chances offered by Hayward when 17 and by Baker when 14 been accepted. As it was, Hayward reached his 2,000 runs for the seasons, and is the first batsman to do so. Once he had reached 2,000 he hit out. Raphael also played false cricket, and, like Hayward, lost the wicket in playing the sort of game that is supposed to please the popular fancy.

In the earlier stage of the game Hayes played one of his best innings. He waited for the proper ball and kept his natural impetuosity under control. He hit with great resolution when he did hit, and as usual his driving was magnificent. Denton later on played an equally fine innings. His best stroke was his hit past point. Some of his on-drives were presented by the Surrey bowlers, Lees in particular losing his length at times and sending down many full tosses. Lees is such an extremely steady bowler that his comparative failure yesterday can only be attributed to the severe strain of bowling day after day on the adamantine pitches that have now been the rule for more than a month.

Though Sussex as usual put on a big score yesterday against Surrey at Brighton, the ninety-eighth match between the counties will probably end in usual draw unless there is some change in the weather. The phrase "usual draw" is justified by all recent precedent. Every game since 1898 has been drawn, though on more than one occasion a definite ending has seemed probable at some period of the game. Thus in 1899 Sussex were 329 behind in the first innings at the Oval, yet made 561 in the second innings and saved the match. Then at Brighton in 1900 Surrey led by 239 in the first innings, yet Sussex easily saved the game and scored 417 for six in their second innings. Each county seems able to score freely off the bowling of the other. Of late years Sussex have made rather larger totals than Surrey, and it is somewhat curious that the sequence of draws dates from the decadence of Richardson Fry's eighth century was not one of his best efforts, but here again precedent triumphed. Fry made 200 in the same match last year, and his successive innings against Surrey prior to yesterday were 81, 200, 23, 31, 159, 10, 65, 109, 145, 125, and 229—a truly marvellous record.

Hallows has developed into one of the best all-round men in the country. After scoring 137 not out at Old Trafford, he bowled beautifully when Middlesex went in a second time. He showed no sign of fatigue after three and a half hours at the wicket. Playing his second consecutive three-figure innings, and his highest in first-class cricket,

Hallows made his runs in excellent style. He has more orthodox strokes than most left-handers, his cuts and off-drives being specially fine. The Middlesex second innings was remarkably similar to the first in which they only totalled 258. Besides Hallows repeating his success, Kermode disposed of Ernest Beldam, Rawlin, and George Beldam as he did on Monday, the forth wicket falling at 26. Half the side were out for 51 an advance of 15 on the first innings, and then Trott and Stogdon saved the situation. Their partnership realised 98—only three less than that of the previous day.

Though in places the atmosphere had cooled a little the weather was fine yesterday morning where first-class matches were began. These numbered half a dozen, all of them in the County Championship. In view of the Lancashire team's continued success, their meeting with Essex at Manchester is probably the most interesting of the six games. Brearley, Kermode, Hallows and Cuttell are all in such fine form that the odds are against the Leyton men repeating their first innings total against Derbyshire at the beginning of the week. Lancashire batted first, but made a wretched start, for when he had made a single, MacLaren, who opened the innings with Spooner, was bowled. This made way for Tyldesly, who quickly set to work.

Tyldesly hit all round the wicket from the first with marvellous mastery. One is now used to seeing him make big scores in a short time, but one has not ceased to marvel at the strength, the decisiveness, the variety of his strokes, the unfailing accuracy of his aim. One cannot think that the ball has ever gone more swift to the boundary than he sent it once or twice by square cuts. Sharp and Hornby did not perhaps reach the standard of the earlier display, but theirs was of a thoroughly high class. Hornby very rarely raised the ball, and one doubts whether he has ever before played quite so perfectly at Old Trafford. Sharp's innings was remarkable chiefly for its cuts, but its excellence was by no means confined to these. Once he got the ball to the leg boundary as it rose into his face from Buckenham when very few batsmen would have had quickness enough to turn it. The Essex batsmen, badly as as they fared, did not play at all badly. Sewell seemed master of the attack until MacLaren made a wonderfully fine catch. The more ardent partisans in the crowd hoped much that Perrin would be despatched as well. He was nearly bowled at the beginning of his innings, but he played very soundly afterwards. Many were glad that he endured to the end. He certainly deserved to, and there are not many batsmen in the world to be watched who are greater masters than he.

The Oxford and Cambridge v. Yale and Harvard athletic contest to-morrow is causing unlimited excitement in both countries. The Americans arrived last week and are staying at Brighton. They are all in fine fettle. Full of confidence, they expect to win, and have no hesitation in saying so. In the main they are a wiry, spare-set lot of fellows, and especially excel at sprinting, hurdling, and in the field events. It is evident, however, that long-distance running has been cultivated to some purpose since last their representatives met the English Universities. They realise that the contest will be a stubborn one, but have every hope of pulling off the 100 yards, Quarter-mile, the 120 yards Hurdles, Hammer, and Long Jump, at least. The cracks of the team are Messrs. W. A. Shick (considered equal to Mr. Duffy at his best at the "Hundred"), E. J Clapp (who has run the Hurdles in 15 3-5), T. L. Shevlin (with a record of 153 ft. 9 in. for the Hammer), C. B. Long (who won the "Quarter" v. Harvard in 48 4-5), and W. A. Colwell (with a mile record of 4 26 1-5). All are renowned athletes and picked men, however, forming about the strongest all round combination which has ever visited English shores. They will indeed be hard to beat.

The Oxford and Cambridge men are equally confident of success, and with a good deal of reason. Fresh from their sojourn at Eastbourne and Royaston such "fliers" as Messrs. K. Crownwallis (hero of 1.54 4-5 for the "Hall"), H. W. Gregson (the finest miler in England just now), A. R. Churchill (a distance runner right above average merit), E. W. Barclay (thrice winner of the Inter-University "Quarter"), and E. E. Leader (a natural high-jumper of exceptional ability) are in fine form. It pressed unduly, many records will be in jeopardy next Saturday. On present form, the Englishmen are likely to win the half-mile, one mile, two miles, and high jump at least. The most open events are the quarter-mile, long jump, and "hundred," and a good deal depends on how the men train on within the next few days. All hard work on the part of the Sister Blues terminated on Saturday, when they had quite a field day at Queen's Club. A particularly stubborn contest is assured and, as in 1899, the issue may rest upon the very last event. The King has promised to attend, if possible, and, among other notabilities who will be present are the American Ambassador, the Lord Chief Justice, and Lord Rosbery.

Hutton did not win the County Cup at Hurlingham on Saturday after all Cirencester (Mr. J. S. Mason, the Hon. A. Hastings, Mr. R. Barker, and Mr. J. Adamthwaite) beating them by four goals to one. One reason for this was that Mr. F. B. Sheppard. Hutton's captain, was rather out of form. Hutton made a good stand for the first twenty minutes, their only goal being hit by Mr. C. K. Carr in the second ten after a fine run right down the ground; but by the end of the forth ten Cirencester, who had before this scored, had added three more goals, and so gained a well-deserved victory, and thereby their first holdership of the County Polo Association's Cup, besides the four individual cups given by Hurlingham. The tournament was orginally played in its entirety at Hurlingham up to 1898, when the County Polo Association was formed. The first two years—1885 and 1886—it was also won by a team of Gloucestershire players captained by Lord Harrington. Subsequent winners have been Derbyshire, Kent, Barton, Perkshire, Liverpool, Meath, Edinburgh (twice), Rugby (three times), Stansted (twice), Chiselhurst, Eden, Park (twice), and Blackmore Vale, who were successful last year.

The Subalterns' Cup at Ranelagh, last played for and won by the 7th Hussars in 1899, fell on Saturday to 2nd Life Guards, who were, however, given a hard game by the 5th Lancers. Four all was the score when time was up, so an extra period had to be played, and after the 5th Lancers had had rather bad luck in not scoring, the 2nd Life Guards, who were better mounted than their opponents, hit the winning goal. The first year of play, 1896, the 9th Lancers won, and then the Royal Horse Guards, who were notable absentees this yeer, gained two successive victories. There was also a gymkhana, in which the principal event—the Mile Ranelagh Cup—was won by Little Ada whose owner later in the day had to retire from the match in which he was playing owing to an injury to his arm.

A CEYLON correspondent writes:—I sent up to Nuwara Eliya the other day for vegetables, and this is the reply:—Sir,—I regret to inform you that at present I have discontinued the vegetable dealings as I have run short of vegetables and no where she I could buy even. So I shall thank you not to disappoint me on this.—Yours truly, &c.

A Delicious Pink Bath.

Everyone seeking Health and Strength should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delicious sensation of freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and health giving effects are Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes, all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

AT LHASSA.

(Concluded from page 4.)

IN the palmy days of the faith Lhassa must have been the seat of a real power, for in A.D. 822 a gilded obelisk, we are told, was erected in the city recording an alliance on equal terms with Tang, Emperor of China. In the first authentic account of Lhassa (A.D. 1330), Friar Odorico of Pordenone speaks of it as a place where "no drop of blood from man or beast or bird was allowed to be shed," which might well make Christendom ashamed of its Crusades, at that time going forward. The Dalai Lama did not rule there until the middle of the seventeenth century. City and district alike are full of vast and populous monasteries, of which the two most famous are known as "The Riceheap" and "The House of Gold." It is a city of beggars as well as of sorcerers, for these monks produce nothing, manufacture nothing, but live entirely upon the gifts of pilgrims—constantly labouring over copies of the sacred writing, many of these being written and illuminated with the utmost beauty of text and the most lavish enrichment.

RELIGIOUS CARNIVALS.

Every now and then Lhassa gives herself up to religious carnivals, wilder and more fantastic than the West ever saw, and particularly at the great New Year's ceremony. One curious custom at that time is to equip some selected person as the chief of devils, who, grotesquely painted and dressed, fights at the head of a motley band of minor fiends, to be at last driven forth, defeated, and half-beaten to death. Not unfrequently, indeed, the actor supporting the chief diabolic part is so maltreated that he dies, which is considered a good omen, and made up for to his friends by large rewards in silver, brick tea, and embroidered garments. One popular amusement in this festivity is described as consisting in the descent of a volunteer victim from top to bottom of a long rope of leather stretched from the peak to the plain, down which he slides with the speed of an arrow, his body, hands, and feet more or less protected by thick wrappings of raw hide. At another annual celebration called the "Moulam" or "Jubilee of Prayer," the city and her suburbs are filled with the small black tents of Lamas, flocking in from all Central Asia to hold orgies, half-devotional, half-licentious; and on the chief day of this the Dalai Lama himself emerges from the solemn serenity of his gilded cell in the Labrang and pronounces a benediction on the people and a discourse upon the Law. On another occasion an extraordinary representation is given of the 550 consecutive lives of Buddha depicted in a long series of figures—birds, beasts, men, devils, and the Tathagata himself—all done in butter and in high relief, works which have occupied weeks to model, and are melted and flung away in one hour of religious ecstasy. One is surprised to hear that, amid a population so clerical, horse and foot races are freely indulged in, and there are other holiday performances, the scenes of which recall what is witnessed throughout India at the Holi and the Dussera, while we seem to hear echoes of the Roman Saturnalia in the strange fact that for certain days in every year the Government of the city is put up to auction and temporarily exercised by the highest bidder, who must be a monk of the Bre-tung Convent.

A LORD OF MISRULE.

The Abbe Huc witnessed and has depicted the mad vagaries of this period, when a "Lord of Misrule" is deliberately accepted by the populace as a chartered libertine who promotes and degrades people, rewards and punishes them, according to his caprice, levies taxes at will, heedless of economics or morality, and generally "paints the town red" until order is restored. All these things take place in a climate so variable that dwellers in Lhassa are half-grilled by the heat in summer, and in winter have their teacups frozen to their lips while they drink, the atmosphere, however, remaining so pure that not even the filthy habits of the monkish mob can breed one case of cholera or typhus, the disease chiefly feared being small-pox, against which inoculation is universally practised. For the most part the Abbe Huc says Lhassa is a silent city, where you shall see very scant show of laughter or hilarity, but the people go about with grave faces and knitted brows, as men who for ever weigh solemn and heavy problems. He spoke of the city as pleasing to view because surrounded by a green girdle of trees, but these are always kept up with much labour, and against the will of the inclement Nature ruling those cold and sterile mountains. Nothing is too strange for anyone to expect in this hidden metropolis of the Nirvana. You will perceive a venerable doctor of theology slowly passing the beads of his rosary from finger to finger as he rides upon his fan-tailed yak, repeating the formulæ of his faith. In every spot, beside every stream, are prayer-wheels turning by help of wind or of water, upon which are inscribed the sacred words, "Om! mani padme, Hum?" every turn they make counting for a personal or national supplication. Amid the buzz and hum of such automatic litanies a hut, built of sun-dried bricks and felt, will appear side by side with a superb palace front of granite and gilded bronze, and next to this houses entirely constructed from the horns of sheep and goats embedded in white clay. Such are some of the reported curious sights of Lhassa.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Act during the week ending 30th July. Alfred George Baker, mechanical engineer, of 5, Commercial Chambers, 24, Manse street, Dunedin, New Zealand. Method of and apparatus for making spherical shot. John Edward Cooper, engineer, of the Silvertown Ironworks, Campbell street, Silvertown, London. An improved construction in connection with the anti-friction mechanism of the axle shafts of railway carriages and other vehicles. Charles Whiting Baker, civil engineer, of 220, Broadway, in the New York, United States. Improvements in traction railway system. William Jackson, engineer, of Thorn Grove, Mannofield, Aberdeen. Improvements in apparatus for drying tea leaves and other produce. Eduard Pielock, engineer, of Uhlandstrasse, 31, Berlin. Improvements in tubular boilers, steam generators, or the like. Charles James Ruaher, civil engineer, of Long street, Cape Town, and George William Baudinet, mining manager, of 35, Lytton street, Observatory, Cape of Good Hope. New or improved explosives. Ernest Thomas Plummer, engineer of 41, Chrowringhee road, Calcutta. Improvements in paving blocks for roads, side walks, yards, open spaces and the like. Montague Moore, mining agent, late of No. 408, but now of No. 314, Collins street, Melbourne, Australia and Thomas James Haskett, engineer of No. 83, Donald street, Brunswick Improvements in apparatus for treating ferruginous ore for the manufacture of iron and steel therefrom. George Smith Duncan, civil engineer, of No. 1, Temple Court, Chancery lane, Melbourne. Improved slime filtering apparatus. Ernst Stoffler, engineer of 72 Forchstrasse, Zurich, in the republic. Improvements in the manufacture of lime and sand bricks or blocks. Frank G Price, engineer, 31 Dalhouise square, Calcutta. An instrument for laying out angles, specially right angles, for minor engineering and building purposes.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bengal, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday, from Aden, with the English Mail, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Campbell Maj H W — McCarthy Mr H
Miller Mr A — Hartland Mr H

FROM MARSEILLES.

Lye Rev S Leigh — Scovell Mr and Mrs C T R
Norton Lieut H C — Chinoy Mr F M
Urquhart Mr C — Smith Mr J
Reynolds Mr L W — Beresford Maj R
Olphert Mr H E — Kee Mr R
Boyd Mrs C C and infant

FROM BRINDISI.

Luckman Rev Conon — Odie, Mr W S

FROM PORT SAID.

Liberios Mr D D — Goniaris Mr and Mrs J

FOR KARACHI—Cooper Lieut F S

UP to July 2, almost 6,500 motor-cars and motor-cycles have been registered in London alone, including those registered in Kent, Surrey, Sussex, and Middlesex, which are in daily use in London, there must be at least ten or twelve thousand motorcars using the London thoroughfares, says Motoring Illustrated."

ARMY SCHEME CRITICISED.

GENERAL SIR ALFRED TURNER ON THE PROPOSED REDUCTIONS.

THE extent of the opposition to the new Army scheme cannot be gauged at present, members of Parliament as a rule being unwilling to express definite opinions until they have given it fuller consideration.

The proposals with regard to the Militia and Volunteers are considered by many to be too drastic and a feeling prevails that unless the Government is prepared to make modifications the scheme may not be got through in the short time that remains of the present session.

The scheme, said General Sir Alfred Turner, who until recently was Inspector-General of the Auxiliary Forces, appears to have been most carefully thought out, and it is evidently the result of an immense amount of painstaking and toil. I have not read it carefully enough to pronounce an opinion upon the whole, but there are one or two proposals which do not commend themselves to me.

I think it is most inadvisable to reduce the Militia. They fulfil at the present time two functions they furnish a very large number of recruits to the line, and they act as a valuable reserve to the Regular Army. With recruiting for the Army as bad as it is, I think it would be a great mistake to stop this source, at any rate till other means are devised of filling the Army. It must not be forgotten that the Militia gave to the Army during the South African War no fewer than 1,951 officers and 40,000 men; 14,000 Reserve Militiamen went to the line battalions, while the Militia themselves went out 31 battalions strong to South Africa and St. Helena, and ten battalions to the Mediterranean, thus relieving many Regular battalions who were able to go to the front. It seems to me that this is a most important service and they have always been ready to go abroad.

"Any reduction in the Volunteers is also most inexpedient. The country is very much attached to the Volunteers, as it is to the Militia, and I firmly believe that the feeling will be so strong that no Government will be able to carry out reductions in either force. Whether reductions are really expedient or not I am sure the people would much sooner pay taxes than have those forces destroyed, and by cutting off limbs you will practically destroy them, because all confidence will be gone.

"Mr. Arnold-Forster admits that the Volunteers provide the best material we have in the whole Army. Why then reduce them? I have had more experience of Volunteers in the last few years than most people, and it has been impressed upon me, alike by manufacturers in the north of England, especially in Lancashire and Yorkshire, and by commanders of London corps, that it is perfectly impossible for the best men amongst Volunteers—the men whom we wish to get into the ranks—to do more training than at present. To raise the efficiency of certain men in the corps, while the better men are not able to fulfil the terms, shows, to my mind, a curious ignorance of the conditions under which the population serve and earn their bread. It is distinctly the men who are of the least value who can give more time than at present and it is a great question whether the extra time they would put in would make them equal to the more intelligent men who learn much sooner and have a much greater sense of responsibility.

"I cannot quote a wiser or better man in support of the maintenance of the Volunteer force than the late Lord Salisbury. He said: 'If once the feeling can be propagated abroad that it is the duty of every able Englishman to make himself competent to meet an invading army if ever—God forfend—in the course of time an invading army should appear; if you once impress upon him that the defence of the country is not the business of the War Office or of Government but the business of the people themselves learning in their own parishes, the practices and accomplishments which are necessary to make them formidable in the field, then you will have a defensive force which will not only repel an assailant if he comes, but will make the chance of the assailant so bad that no assailant will ever appear." That is quite good enough for me, and I am heartily at one with the opinion.

"After the Peninsular War and Waterloo the Volunteers disbanded and the Militia were reduced, and they gradually died away till in 1850 there were practically none left. Later on they had to be raised in a hurry.

"I consider that the present establishment of the Volunteer force—viz., 347,000, is absurd, and that it ought at once to be cut down, but I am convinced that a force of 230,000 can be well substained if the conditions of service are made possible. It must be remembered that the maintenance of the Volunteer force tends to improve the physique of the nation, which, in so large a class, is falling off deplorably."

Sir Alfred favours larger grants to Volunteers, and endorses the principle laid down by the Norfolk Commission that no Volunteer should be out of pocket in serving his country.

With regard to the changes in the Regular Army the General said he approved the proposals with regard to long service and short service men. "One point, however," he said "seems to have been left out altogether, and that is the inducements to men of the better class to enter the Army. I am convinced that we shall never have men of good physique and character in the Army to any extent until some inducement in the way of pensions or annuities is held out. It is quite unfair to take a man for the best years of his life and send him back to compete with those in civil employment. The present pension scheme costs the country £1,700,000. A system, I suggest, could be arranged, certainly not through the War Office, but through the insurance companies, that would provide annuities and at the same time effect a saving on the present arrangement."

"I am not in favour of giving a large amount of pay because you cannot compete with the labour market, but the man who enlist ought to feel that he has an equivalent in the pension he has to look forward to in his old age.

Some interesting statistics were quoted by Sir Alfred, showing the relative cost per man in the various branches of the Army, and the increase which has taken place in recent years. Each Regular at present costs £94 19s. 1d., and the following are the figures for the other sections:—

A Militiaman cost £20 11s. 8d., compared with £14 13s. 2d. in 1898.

Each Yeoman entails an outlay of £22 5s. 8d., against £11 0s. 5d. in 1898 and in the same period the total yearly expenditure of the Yeomanry has increased from £115,350 to £302,955.

In 1894-5 a Volunteer cost £5; this year, £7.

"No doubt," said Sir Alfred, "a great deal of the extra expenditure is necessitated, especially with regard to the Yeomanry, by the higher conditions of training. I cannot understand, however, why the Volunteer should cost £7 this year and only £3 6s. 2d. last year." He does not think that the people object to paying the amount that is at present spent on the Army.—"St. James's."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths, from all Causes.
A Upper, Mandle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	2	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	1	13
D Market, Dhobi Talao, Panas wady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	4	2	15
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	2	2	16
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	10
Total	11	8	82
Total plague deaths to date	276,496	223,517	
Same date last year	9	7	69

TOTAL MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending yesterday was 677 as against 581 during the previous week. Of the total number 51 died of plague and 34 of cholera which showed a decrease of two in the former and an increase of eleven in the latter over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 492 which included 56 deaths from plague.

NEARLY 15 years ago a man entered the First National Bank of Denver, U.S.A., and walked into the office of Mr. Moffatt, the president of the bank. He had a bottle in his hand that, he said, contained nitro-glycerine, and threatened to blow up the bank unless he was given a large sum of money. Mr. Moffatt sent for the money, and among the bills was one of 10,000 dols. denomination. Recently the Government called in all 10,000 dollar bills, and the one given by Mr. Moffatt is the only one that has not been presented for redemption. No trace of the man who got the money was ever found.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, JULY 22

LIGHT AND SHADE.

A different type of man was he whom a Scots artist named Gow was commissioned to draw. At the time the subject was a raving lunatic, and the artist wanted his picture as typifying a particular form of madness. When he arrived, he found the man in a padded cell, where he had torn off all his clothes, and was howling like a wild animal. At the moment of Gow's appearance he had filled his mouth with ashes and was drawing pictures with his tongue on the wall. The visit of the artist sobered him for a minute, and the purpose was explained to him. He remained passive for threequarters of an hour, allowed a keeper to wipe his face; watched the progress of the drawing, and made sensible comments upon it. Before the artist had got far from the cell, however, he heard the frightful quteries of the man renewed and knew that his paroxyams had returned. A year later at a Royal Academy soiree a distinguished-looking man accosted the artists. "Don't you remember me?" asked the stranger. Gow did not. The stranger was surprised. "That is strange," he said, "for you once took my likeness while I was very ill at such an asylum." it was the man from the padded cell.

BLOODLESS BATTLES.

They are still fighting duels in France, and the latest to swell the list of those whose honour cannot be a reserved exept at the sword's point or pistol's muzzle seem to have done the usual thing without inflicting any hurt except upon the surrounding property. No doubt they were both thankful enough. Lord Alvanley was after he had fought O'Connell, and, as he handed the driver of his hackney a guinea said, noting the man's surprise, "That's for bringing me back, not for taking me out." Mortality statistics in the modern duel run pretty low, which is something to be thankful for. If we could only get at the back of the minds of those who fight no doubt we should find the combatants animated by much the same sort of feeling as possessed those two of whom Samuel Rogers wrote. One was English, the other French, and, though both great cowards, they agreed to fight. The combat was to take place in a dark room, and the Englishman was so fire first. At the signal, Fire!" he groped his way noiselessly to the chimney. He fired up it, and brought down—the Frenchman, who had taken refuge there.

UBIQUITIOUS WOMAN.

The appearance of a lady in the pulpit this week need not surprise us, for nowadays there is practically no career closed to the gentler sex, and some day we may expect to find women regularly appointed to the charge of, at any rate, Nonconformist places of worship. There comes to mind an experience of the late Lord Malmesbury, who once met at dinner in Paris one whom he described as the most singular and repulsive-looking man he ever saw—over seventy years of age, about 5ft. in height, and completely shrivelled in body and face, the last being like parchment and of an orange colour. He held a medical commission in the army, and had been through the whole of the Peninsular war. Being of a singularly quarrelsome disposition, he had fought more than one quarrel with his brother officers, and, altogether, was a rather disagreeable as well as extraordinary person. When he died, it was discovered that "he" was a woman.

"LADY BETTY."

Many new fields open out to women as the years roll on, but some old ones close against them. We have no female magistrates to-day, no ladies sharing the functions of the judge at assizes, of which in the dim past there have been, here and there instances. And thank goodness, we have now no female executioner. There was one in the last century, "Lady Betty," as she was nicknamed. How she came to be appointed is part of the story of the bad old days in which she lived. She was a widow of low reputation. Her son whom she had not seen for many years, returned one night possessed of money, and desiring to know something of his mother's character, sought lodging at her house without betraying his identity. She, not knowing him, murdered him during the night; was tried condemned and sentenced to death. With her were to be hanged several other criminals. An executioner was not forthcoming so she volunteered to give the others the drop on condition that her own life spared. She performed her task, and was thereafter appointed executioner for the Connaught Circuit. For years she used publicly to flog criminals, and was said to be specially severe on her own sex. "Lady Betty" was a name to conjure with in the nursery, a name possessing greater terror for the refractory child even than that of "Old Boney."

HOW THE POOR EXIST.

A terrible story was told at an inquest in London the other afternoon of the utter poverty and degradation to which an East End family has been brought. That family, unhappily is typical of many thousands in our great city. Here is a picture from life drawn by one who has been investigating the case with a view to amelioration. The father is in the hospital dying of consumption. The mother is in a workhouse assylum suffering from mental disease, the result of drink. One child is in a fever hospital; two more in the workhouse. Two girls remain at home. One of them is a cripple, the other has to support the pair of them out of her scanty earnings as an apprentice to a sweating tailor. During their absence they being a month in arrears with their rent, a carpenter is sent to their dwelling and takes the street door from its hinges leaving the girls to the mercy of the streets and the hooligans who infest them. That is another unexaggerated picture of the way the London poor live—and die.

STALKING THE STALKER.

A big black mouser lay in the flower bed, shaded by an overhanging tree. Between him and the lawn runs the path, where for an age the birds have found their meals ready spread. Mouser was well fed and indolent; not even plump sparrow or plumper black-bird tempted him to rise, nor did desires to let them get their dinner. There was such a twittering and clatter on the lawn. The blackbird was for a strategic retreat across the wall; two or three sparrows took a nearer view of the enemy from the tree over his head. Still they got no nearer to their meal. At last there came a thrush, looking a bit pinched and rough of feather from close attention to the affairs of the nursery newly tenanted by some squeaking fluffy things which yesterday were eggs. This was a businesslike little lady. Keeping her pipe constantly sounding, she nervously approached the cat-threatened food, and the others came apprehensively after. All the rest stood on tiptoe at the edge of the lawn, and set up a most alarming chorus. Mouser looked up in mild surprise. While his attention was thus diverted the old thrush scurried up to the food, filled her capacious beak, then skipped back to the lawn, and dropped her catch on the grass, where it was promptly divided among the chorus. This ruse was repeated several times, until all had a fair meal from the one bird's bill. Then the old lady packed her beak tight, and flew off to the callow things at home, taking them their food from within a food of the big cat's nose.

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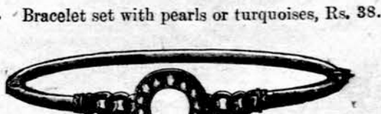

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

MISS SARAH ROBINSON, the 'Soldiers' Friend,' has been to the British soldier what Miss Weston has been to the seamen of the Navy, and Miss Catherine Gurney to the Police. Now, at the age of seventy years, she is retiring from active connection with the work she has carried on so long, and her intimate friend and assistant, Miss Alice Walker, is anxious that her approaching birthday, August 1, should be made the occasion of a fitting present. It is suggested that this present should take the form of a Birthday Fund—not, indeed, for the benefit of Miss Robinson personally but in aid of the cause she has always had at heart. The "Birthday Fund" will be kept open until Oct. 1, and any contributions will be gladly received by Miss Alice Walker, Soldiers' Institute, Ports-mouth. The "Leeds and Yorkshire Mercury" says Miss Robinson may look back over more than forty years of service for soldiers—years of plodding strain and up-hill work, of disappointment and gladness, of tears and smiles. She has given herself and her substance, and has inspired others to do likewise. She has helped soldiers of all ranks to respect themselves, and thus secure the respect of others. In India and many foreign stations her name is a household word amongst the soldiers, and it is not too much to say that her influence and work have the means of raising the tone of the Army generally. Thirty years ago she founded a Soldiers' Home at Ports-mouth, amidst a storm of local abuse and prophecies of failure that would have daunted any other woman; but the success of her work has proved that he was right. To perpetuate her noble work is the fittest tribute that can be paid to her in life, and would be worthy many in memoriam endeavours."

The "Rexer Rifle Company," of Cockspur Street had on view, at Bisley, a machine-gun of an interesting pattern, inasmuch as its lightness renders it possible to be fired from the shoulder on occasion, and its efficiency is endorsed by the fact of its adoption into the Danish Service. Lieutenant Schoboe, of the Danish Hussars, is the inventor, and it is essentially a cavalry arm. Mention was made of this gun by Lieut.-Col. Rogers in his lecture on Machine-guns up-to-date at the Royal United Service Institution in May last, but until the present the public has had no opportunity of inspecting the weapon, much less of seeing it fired. It was to be fired at Bisley Camp when experts would have full opportunity of forming their opinions on this latest addition to the armoury machine-guns. The Rexer machinegun can be carried by a cavalry soldier in its leather pocket like an ordinary carbine and is, scarcely distinguishable from one. The idea is that three men per troop should be armed with this weapon, and advanced, say, in skirmishing order against an enemy's patrol of double or treble strength, who, relying on their numbers, would immediately charge and find, to their discomfiture, that the three men had dismounted, and were pouring bullets into them at the rate of some 300 rounds a minute!

Whatever may be the ultimate fate of Mr. Arnold-Forster's scheme of Army reorganisation, two things are due to him, writes the "Broad Arrow." He has a claim to the patience of the public and to the loyal assistance of the members of his Department. It is to be hoped that the Opposition will not deal with military reform as a party question. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has always posed as an Army administrator without prejudice, and he must feel that the necessities of the country and the interests of the Army require that Mr. Arnold-Forster's proposals should be carefully and deliberately considered, both in principle and in detail. And, as a matter of fact, there is no reason for hurry. The approved scheme will form the basis of the Army Estimates for 1905-6, and these cannot be framed until January next. No doubt certain measures, which may be held to be pressing, will be immediately adopted, but generally speaking the new regime will come into force on the 1st April 1905, and not before. To condemn Mr. Arnold-Forster's scheme after a two nights' debate would be unfair, nor should the Government require that the House of Commons should definitely approve it on such short consideration. It will be enough. If Mr. Arnold-Forster obtains the assurance of Parliament that it regards his plan as a fair basis for Army reform and that it accepts it tentatively as the foundation of a new organisation. Many points will unquestionably be open to criticism. Reasonable criticism however Mr. Arnold-Forster will not resent. Indeed he will probably welcome it. It is known that the scheme is not that which he would present if he had a free hand and a full pocket. He has been tied by the necessity of carrying the Army Council with him, whilst he had to fulfil the requirement of his colleagues in the Cabinet that the Army Estimates of the feature shall show a substantial saving over those of this year. It is an open secret that the criticisms of certain of his colleagues in the Cabinet have not been either encouraging or kindly. Mr. Arnold-Forster could scarcely perhaps count upon any very general support from ex-Secretaries of State whose policy he has not adopted, but he should have had at least the goodwill of those who are too well acquainted with the difficulties of the task he has undertaken to add to them by hampering him in his efforts to establish a practical and definite organisation.

Nor has he so far been fortunate in securing the assistance of his co-ordinates and subordinates in Pall Mall. The senior member of the Army Council has embarrassed him at the moment of the introduction of the new scheme by declaring his want of sympathy with it, and although Sir Neville Lyttelton has endeavoured to explain himself away, the fact remains that he practically declared against Mr. Arnold Forster's policy, and the very innocence and honesty of the declaration have given it all the greater force. Then again Mr Arnold-Forster has reason to complain of the leakage which has taken place at the War Office during the last few weeks. Mr. Arnold-Forster has asked many people's advice, and the "blue paper" in which his proposals were outlined and on which he invited criticism is quite a notorious document. But he counted on the loyalty and discretion of those to whom he appealed, and it is more than unfortunate that the gist of his suggestions and the essence of his conclusions should have found their way into the columns of certain of our contemporaries. Nor is Mr. Arnold-Forster's staff at the War Office altogether a happy family. The Army Council has taken to its work and is dealing with it, we believe, on the approved lines. But there is still overlapping of duties and friction consequent thereon amongst the various directors of departments, while the old financial element which the Esher Commitee condemned as an improper and mischievous influence in the conduct of Army business is still in the ascendant. The intention of the Esher Committee was that the members of the finance branch should be the advisers and assistants of the military officials not their colleagues still less their masters; but the civilians still to a great extent hold the position which knowledge and experience has given them to say nothing of individual capacity with the result that it cannot yet be said that the administration of the Army is in the hands of military men. Mr. Arnold-Forster is also a good deal dependent upon the Adjutant-General's Department for the detailed application of his scheme, and it is more particularly here where loyal service and support are due to him. Personally Mr. Arnold-Foster is popular and Minister's popularity is a factor in the success of his administration. This should materially help him. But at the War Office, as in the Cabinet, there are certain persons with fixed ideas, who are irreconcileable to everything Mr. Arnold-Forster puts forward and with those he must reckon. Into his scheme, its merits and demerits we will not in this place enter. But Mr. Arnold-Forster is clearly entitled to a fair field in the struggle into which he has entered and we wish him health and strength to go through with it.

'Cavalry" Training is now public property and open to the fierce light of criticism. It is well known what are the ideas which the knew book represents; founded on the experiences of the American Civil War and the Boer War, it assigns to cavalry the role of Sheridan's men, and casts loose completely from the cavalry training which of late years the Germans have brought to almost unexampled perfection. The gist of the book is as usual contained in the preface, which is printed in large type to attract attention. But it is curious to find in this preface every word of which is obviously intended to be read and pondered over, and historical error of an almost astounding kind. The change . . . is as great as that which occured to the infantry when the crossbow and pike were replaced by the rifle and bayonet. Quite apart from the question as to whether the change hitherto at a change at all, which is at least disputable, one would think that it should be sufficiently well known that the cross-bow was out of fashion in the days of Henry VIII., while the rifle was introduced for the Line between 1840 and 1855. Two and a half centuries are thus suppressed, and even substituting musket for rifle, we are not much better informed, for pike and musket reigned supreme from 1550 to 1700, more or less. We feel also compelled to remind our readers, in view of the statements of the preface, that cavalry when first organised into squadrons relied principally on the pistol and not on shock at all.

During the present year the home battle fleet of the German Navy will be increased by the addition of the battleships "Braunschweig" and "Elsass," and next year by the "Hessen" and "Preussen". The battleships "O" and "P," which have been ordered from the Schichau Yard and the Vulcan Yard at Stettin are to be delivered to the German naval authorities during the summer of 1907.

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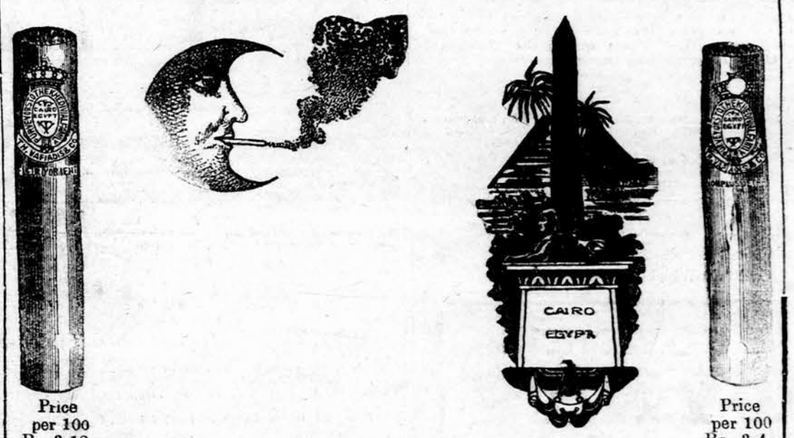

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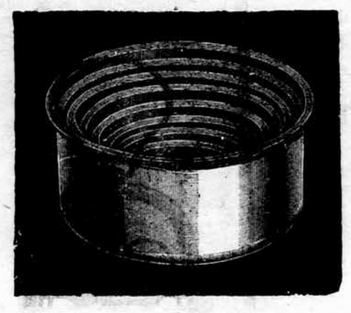

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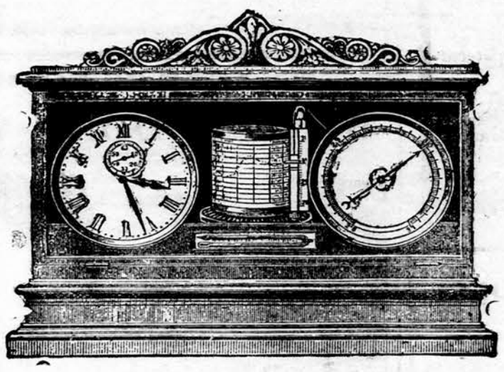

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